The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Dairen: "Rising Sun" or "Dragon's Tail?"

EDITORIAL

Sino-Russo-Mongolian Struggle in Barga

Redeeming China's Childhood

By Edgar Snow

Russians Crush Into Manchuria—Opium and Narcotics in Manchuria, by J.B. Powell—Canton Prepares for War, by "Lighthouse"—Plea for Capital in Santuao—Russia as a Market for British Goods—A Missionary on Extrality, by Rev. J. F. Bucher—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 13

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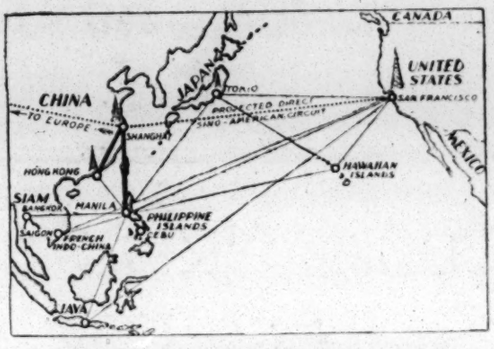

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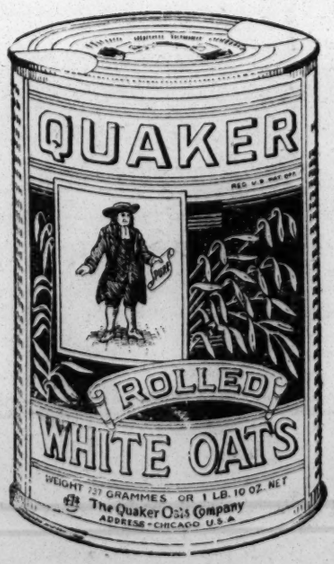

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

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EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND THE SINO-RUSSIAN CONFLICT

THE present conflict between the Chinese and Soviet Russians in North Manchuria has provided the Chinese with additional urgent reasons for an abolition or modification of the exterritorial system. The Soviet Russians do not enjoy exterritorial privileges and are subject to the Chinese courts, but they have side-stepped this handicap by employing other foreigners for espionage and other activities who do have foreign consular protection. It is chiefly in the fields of propaganda and espionage work that the Soviet Government has found it advantageous to employ foreigners who still enjoy exterritoriality, the two nationalities involved being British and Japanese. Most of the Soviet propaganda which is carried on in North Manchuria is handled by British subjects who are immune from arrest by the Chinese authorities and who, apparently, have been permitted to continue their work despite protests which the Chinese have lodged with the British authorities. Shortly after the beginning of the Sino-Russian trouble last summer, the Chinese suppressed all Soviet newspapers in Harbin, but one paper called the *Manchurian Pravda*, was continued secretly despite all efforts of the Chinese police to locate it. Copies suddenly would appear on the streets and in the hotels and since the paper contained threats and attacks on Russians who continued to work on the Chinese Eastern Railway, it caused the Chinese authorities considerable trouble. Finally the police found the secret printing plant where the paper was issued and it was located in a house occupied by an Englishman in Harbin. He disclaimed any knowledge of the paper but since it was published in a room adjoining his office and since it is impossible to operate a printing press without causing considerable noise, this statement did not carry conviction. The Chinese police finally entered the building and confiscated the printing plant despite the protests of the Englishman that his "rights" were being violated. In addition to this case there is the matter of the so-called *Angasta* News Service which the Chinese and everybody else of intelligence in North China knows is nothing more than the old official Soviet Russian *Tass* News Agency now camouflaged under British registration and issued by Britishers, or by Russians in the employ of Britishers. During the course of the Chinese trial of the thirty-eight Soviet conspirators in Harbin the *Angasta Service* sent out voluminous reports alleging Chinese mis-

carriage of justice which appeared in parctically all of the newspapers of North China. Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the British *Peking and Tientsin Times* based all of his editorial attacks on the Chinese in connection with the Harbin trial on the reports of the *Angasta Service*, which reports obviously were colored by the Soviet authorities and the Englishman in Harbin who is responsible for the *Angasta Service*.

Aside from the matter of propaganda, there also has been the matter of protection of Soviet property by registering it under foreign flags, the British and Japanese both being involved in this practice. The properties of the official Russian trading companies which operated in North Manchuria, practically all were transferred to British registration and given the protection of the British flag. This was particularly true at Hailar, the center of the wool and fur business, and if the facts could be obtained it probably would be found that Hailar wool is still reaching Soviet Russia through the agencies of foreign firms which still enjoy exterritorial privileges. Then on top of this is the matter of espionage, the Chinese suspecting that this can be the only reason why large numbers of Japanese, who call themselves businessmen, continue to remain in the various towns and cities along the Sino-Russian frontier. This is particularly true at Manchuli and Pogranichnaya where many Japanese still reside although there is considerable danger of being killed and owing to the disturbances, absolutely no business of importance to look after. It doesn't require much imagination to realize the feelings of the Chinese authorities, especially the military officials, who are trying to defend the borders of their country against Soviet attacks and to have all of their military plans disclosed to the enemy through the agency of foreigners who enjoy exterritorial protection against Chinese arrest. This situation would not be put up with in any other country in the world, hence the Chinese deserve much credit for their forbearance in not arresting and interning the whole gang of exterritorially-protected foreigners who are abusing their privileges by doing things which their Soviet paymasters could not do in the circumstances now prevailing in North Manchuria.

IS DAIREN A "RISING SUN" OR A "DRAGON'S TAIL?"

THE EXACT national status of the city of Dairen, located at the southern tip of the Chinese province of Fengtien, on the Gulf of Pechihli, is rapidly becoming an international problem that is likely to rise up and vex those who are interested in anti-war peace pacts and such measures designed to prevent armed struggles between nations. Dairen, with its companion city of Port Arthur, is located in a small patch of territory which is popularly known as the Kwangtung Leased Area, that is, leased by China to Japan. Both Dairen and Port Arthur were planned and partly developed by Czarist Russia under a lease which was obtained from China when the Chinese Eastern Railway was constructed about a third of a century ago, the C. E. R. originally extending to the Gulf of Pechihli on the Yellow Sea from the North Manchurian border. Then came the Russo-Japanese War, the ousting of Russia from South Manchuria and the taking over of Port Arthur and Dairen by the Japanese Government. The old Russian lease on the Kwangtung Peninsula expired four or five years ago, but Japan took time by the forelock and executed an extension for 99 years as one of the provisions in the Twenty-One Demands which were forced on China in 1915.

Japan therefore controls Dairen and the Japanese flag floats over the Kwangtung Peninsula. In addition there is a small, but efficient Japanese army maintained on the premises in case China should ever become so rash as to attempt any high-handed methods of readjustment such as occurred last summer in connection with the dispute between China and Russia over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In view of China's more or less sad experiences in connection with the dispute with Russia, there is little likelihood of China's attempting similar methods with Japan over the control of Dairen or the South Manchuria Railway leading northward to Changchun, which Japan also owns and operates.

But while there is little prospect of China's trying to evict the Japanese by forceful means, the Japanese are having their own private worries over the status of Dairen. The reason for these complications is the question of the national status of Dairen. Is it a Chinese or a Japanese city? While the Japanese flag flies over the city and it is controlled by the Japanese army and the city is administered, lock, stock and barrel, by the Japanese, it is nevertheless, legally-speaking, Chinese territory, a fact which China never fails to mention in a loud voice whenever some international conference offers the opportunity. At the recent meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, the Japanese delegates admitted the logic of China's contention that Dairen is Chinese territory, but at the same time the Japanese in no uncertain terms indicated their intentions not to be evicted or interfered with. They had invested many millions of yen in the development of the port, construction of roads, manufacturing industries, etc., and so long as the Chinese persisted in fighting among themselves and in consequence remained too weak to defend themselves against domestic bandits or outside agressors, Japan intended to keep her forces in Dairen and control the administration.

Recent complications, however, have developed which have had nothing directly to do with Japan's diplomatic relations with China, but have been due to the complicated legal status of the Port of Dairen. Is it Chinese or Japanese territory? One recent problem has had to do with the question of trade-mark protection. The Japanese Government has a very excellent system of trade-mark protection for Japanese home territory, but until recently this protection did not include the Dairen Leased territory. The result was that infringers of internationally known trade marks, chiefly Japanese subjects, moved their shops and printing presses over to the Leased zone and thereby "got away with it," for there was no means whereby these violaters could be brought to book. Travelers visiting Dairen or traveling along the South Manchuria Railway

were accustomed to seeing many well known articles of American, British, German and other manufacture in use in this territory, but bearing strange names that the original maker would have difficulty in recognizing. For example one found many popular brands of Scotch whiskey with mis-printed labels and with contents which looked like the original article, but which turned out to be strangely different. An American tourist found one such bottle of imitation "fire-water" upon which the Japanese maker had printed, "Be sure to destroy the bottle after using to prevent refilling with an inferior product." Then there is an elevator in one of the hotels in the district which contains equipment strangely resembling a well-known American make, but the trade-mark, is "A. B. See" obviously a camouflage for a clever imitation. Foreign firms operating in both Japan and China tried for many years to bring actions against these infringers, but were powerless because the Japanese courts claimed that Japanese laws designed for Japan proper did not apply in the Kwantung Leased Territory, hence nothing could be done. Finally, however, the Japanese Government was induced to act and early in the present month, the Japanese Government passed a regulation which makes Japanese trade-mark laws effective in the Dairen zone, thus ending that controversy, for the time at least.

Another troublesome question, and strangely too, one that also vexes the United States in connection with American control of the Philippines, is the question whether Dairen is a Chinese or Japanese port from the standpoint of shipping regulations. Many years ago the Japanese authorities in Dairen set up some kind of regulations for the registering of Japanese ships which would permit them to trade on the Chinese coast without paying certain heavy fees and taxes which Japanese ships must pay when registered with the Japanese Government directly. These ships all fly the Japanese flag and are permitted to carry cargoes between Dairen and Japanese ports the same as Japanese ships which are registered in Japan. But this apparently did not solve the problem of the national status of the port from the standpoint of foreign, that is American, British, German and other countries. On November 18, the British ship "City of Derby," operated by the Ellerman line, picked up a cargo of motor cars at Yokohama and landed them at Dairen. This immediately raised a row with the Japanese steamship companies who insisted that Dairen was a "Japanese Port," hence the trade was restricted to Japanese shipping. But the captain of the English ship thought otherwise landed his cargo and apparently is determined to make a test case of it. The case has been referred to Tokyo where the Japanese Government is trying to unscramble it, a difficult undertaking owing to the clash between shipping companies of different national registration. The Japanese Foreign Office ruled in 1906 that while the Kwantung Leased Territory was under Japanese administration, that the Japanese coastwise shipping laws did not apply to Dairen. But in 1925 the Japanese Ministry of Communications notified a British shipping company that British and other foreign ships were barred from trading between Japanese ports and Dairen. Another case came up in 1927 but never was settled. In the meantime foreign shipping companies on the China coast are becoming more and more insistent upon a definite solution which matter is becoming more and more embarassing to the Japanese Government owing to China's demands for a settlement of the so-called Manchurian Question and the cession of the port to Chinese control.

Then there is the much more serious problem of contraband, that is, the use of Dairen as a base of operation for dealers in narcotics and munitions. Reference to the illicit trade in narcotics appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, it now being generally known that Dairen for many years has served as the base for a powerful ring of dope smugglers who operate throughout Manchuria, smugglers of Japanese, Korean and Chinese nationality, who have amassed vast fortunes under the protection of the Japanese flag which flies over territory which technically belongs to China but where the Chinese authorities have no jurisdiction. Recently the Japanese authorities in the Kwantung Leased Zone have arrested a number of Japanese and Chinese who have been involved in these smuggling operations but those arrested may be classed as "small fry" or merely agents of more powerful interests who actually control the business. Thus far nothing has been done to interfere with the principals or controllers of the business. From the standpoint of the arms traffic the situation is even more serious, an example of which was provided last year when the bandit-general Chang Chung-chang was permitted to arm and outfit an army in the Dairen zone directly under the eyes of the Japanese police and with this army attempt to stage a come-back in Shantung province from which territory he had been evicted a few months previously by the National Government. Practically all of the old officials and their retainers who had been connected with various governments in Peiping since the 1911 revolution, have found a refuge in the Kwantung Leased area where they have deposited their "loot" in the Japanese banks and in many cases continue their plots for a return to power in China. In addition to these major actors in the Chinese political drama who operate in the Dairen zone, there is also a considerable traffic in guns and ammunition which are sold illicitly throughout Manchuria, chiefly to bandits. The Harbin police, a few weeks ago intercepted one such sale of a complete machine-gun unit and a large quantity of ammunition for same, this implement of destruction having been smuggled to North Manchuria from Dairen and thence along the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern Railways.

While the responsibility for this situation must rest upon the Japanese Government which controls Dairen, it should in fairness be stated that the Tokyo Government probably is not familiar with all that goes on in the Kwantung Leased Zone and along the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway. There has been developed within this zone, including the various Japanese concessions at Mukden, Changchun and elsewhere a little Japanese "bureaucracy" which is the chief cause of Japan's trouble with the Chinese authorities. This bureaucracy

is composed of subordinate officials, ex-officials, retired military men merchants, and so on, who actually manage or control affairs and who often are sufficiently powerful to oust high officials appointed by Tokyo who are not to the liking of the "ring." Most of these minor officials and others who have established themselves within the zone have a contemptuous regard for the Chinese and also for any Tokyo administration that would attempt to interfere with their activities. Recently there have been indications that the new administration in Tokyo is planning a complete clean-out of undesirable Japanese elements who have their base under the protection of the Japanese flag in Manchuria, and in addition there are also unmistakable indications that the Japanese Government has embarked upon the more difficult enterprise of teaching their own people who reside within the Japanese "colony" in Manchuria that a new day has dawned in the relations of foreigners who reside on Chinese soil, and the Chinese people with whom they associate, and from whom most of the Japanese in Manchuria obtain their livelihood.

EXAMPLES OF SHORT-SIGHTED FOREIGN OPINION!

WHEREVER one travels up and down the China coast on steamers or on the railways, foreigners are met who express the hope that the Soviet Russians will administer a "good licking" to the Chinese. This remark is often accompanied by the qualification that it was unfortunate that it had to be the Soviet Russians who undertook the job of chastising China, "but at any rate somebody had to do it; the Chinese had become too cocky," etc. One hears these remarks from many supposedly intelligent foreigners, business and professional men, and if one cares to listen the conversation usually will drift in the direction of exterritoriality and the expressed hope that "China will not be so hasty about abolishing the consular courts after the Russians get through with her," and so on. Another interesting phase of this curious trend of foreign public opinion is that many of the persons who are so openly hoping that the Bolsheviks will give the Chinese a "licking" are the same persons who two years ago were condemning the Soviet Russians as the agents of the Devil and who were holding them responsible for all the complications of foreign interests in China that had developed as a result of the nationalist revolution. In view of the fact that there has been no change in the fundamental policies of Soviet Russia toward China in the past two or three years and that the Russians are now trying to accomplish by military means what they failed to accomplish by propaganda and intrigue previously, one is therefore led to wonder at the reasoning power of present-day foreign residents of China who are so vociferously hoping that Russia will administer a "good licking" to the Chinese. Ataman Seminoff, the White Russian reactionary, is a propagandist for his cause and any remarks he may make must be considered in the light of his views regarding the Soviet, but even with this qualification, he recently made a statement in Mukden that should cause foreign businessmen in China to give more serious thought to the present situation. In this interview Semenoff declared that the re-establishment of the Soviet Russians in their previous position in North Manchuria, would inevitably lead to the *sovietization* of that entire region and ultimately all Manchuria and then this influence again would spread into China proper. He also declared that the re-establishment of Soviet control on the Chinese Eastern Railway would ultimately lead to the monopolization of the trade of that area and the closure of a section of Chinese territory as large as the state of Texas to international trade. He pointed out that Soviet Russia is the only important country which is not bound by the Washington Conference Treaties providing for the territorial, administrative and political independence of China, hence there is no international restriction upon what Soviet Russia may do in North Manchuria in the conversion of that area into the same hopeless state that exists in Siberia. As stated Seminoff is a White Russian and is primarily inspired by his interest in the welfare of his own countrymen of like political belief who reside in North Manchuria. If the Soviet is permitted to return to North Manchuria as victor in the present conflict it will mean that several tens of thousands of White Russians will have to leave their homes and occupations in that area and again become refugees and wanderers on the face of the earth. Should they remain on Chinese soil that is dominated by Red Russian armies they might expect at any time to suffer the fate of their fellows in the Three-River District, which has already been described in these columns.

Aside from the fate of the White Russians there is much more at stake in the situation in North Manchuria and Seminoff's remarks on the question are exactly correct. Then in addition to Soviet dominance in North Manchuria, a Soviet victory over the Chinese in the Three Eastern Provinces would obviously have the effect of strengthening the power of radical communistic elements throughout the country. It is unneccessary to dwell on this point which should be evident to all serious-minded persons, for regardless of all protestations and promises to the contrary, communism is a religion with the Soviet Government and as such is something to be propagated throughout the world. When the Soviet Government established diplomatic relations with Japan there were the usual promises not to engage in Communistic intrigue, but despite these promises the Japanese, as most other people, have discovered that Soviet promises are one thing and actual performances quite another. Recently the head of the Japanese military commission in Harbin declared that definite evidence had been found that the Soviet Government had remitted the sum of Yen 500,000 through the Soviet Consulate in Harbin to the Japanese Communist Party, the discovery of which evidence had caused the Japanese Government to launch its recent round-up of communists who were plotting against the security of the state. To refer back to the short-sighted attitude of the foreign residents of China on the question of the Sino-Russian complications, it is true that many modern Chinese are "too cocky" on the

treaty-revision question and in countless other ways,but this present *cockiness* is nothing to what would happen if the Soviet won a distinct victory and then started in again to finance and direct the Chinese radical communistic movement. The present Chinese Government is going about the treaty-revision question in an orderly manner. A left-wing, radical communist regime in China would throw the treaties in the waste-basket and kick the foreigners into the Yellow Sea in short order. As a matter of fact the cockiness of the present-day Chinese is the most encouraging sign of development that has struck this country in many decades, and while it obviously makes it rather disagreeable for the foreigner who had been accustomed to having his own way in China, it is only through a constantly increasing cockiness that the Chinese ever will be able to reorganize their country and put it on a basis of genuine equality with the rest of the world. Of course, there are many foreigners who do not want to see this come about, which explains their attitude on the present Sino-Russian conflict. In other words they hate the Chinese so wholeheartedly that they don't care who administers the chastinsement, "even the Soviet!"

Chang Hsueh-liang Would Appeal to Hoover on Soviet Issue!

MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, chairman of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces and a member of the State Council of the National Government, in an interview with American and British newspaper correspondents in Mukden on November 20, stated that various public organizations in Mukden are preparing a telegraphic appeal to President Hoover asking him to appoint a commission for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the Sino-Siberian border in order to determine the accuracy of conflicting Chinese and Soviet Russian statements pertaining to the violation of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty. Marshal Chang declared that the telegram was being sent with his full approval and stated at the same time that he would be willing to pay full indemnity covering all damages if Soviet Russia could prove to the satisfaction of a competent commission that a single Chinese soldier had crossed the boundary line into Soviet territory or had caused loss of life to Soviet citizens or damage to their properties. He also stated that he would be willing to pay a further indemnity if such a neutral commission could find a single White Russian serving in the Chinese army on the front or prove that any bands of so-called "White Guards" had crossed the frontier from the Chinese side.

This statement of the "Young" Marshal was made in reply to the recent Soviet declaration that the Soviet military advance (Nov. 17, 18, 19 and 20) into the Barga section of Heilungkiang province and the Russian occupation of the Chinese cities of Manchuli and Chalainor, were being made in retaliation for Chinese attacks on the Soviet lines. The interview with Marshal Chang took place at his private home or "villa" which is located in the Pei-Ling section of Mukden and immediately followed a meeting of the Manchurian Council wherein was discussed the serious situation which had developed as a result of the invasion of Chinese territory at the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway by some 30,000 Red troops.

He declared that this Red invasion had created an entirely new situation in Sino-Russian affairs and in this connection said, "Before the present emergency, China, both through the Central Government and (unofficially) through the Mukden Government had exhausted every possible honorable means of reaching a peaceful settlement of the C. E. R. controversy. But despite these efforts, Soviet Russia had constantly side-stepped the real issue, hence the Chinese people had reluctantly reached the conclusion that Moscow does not want a peaceful solution of the issue and furthermore that the Chinese people, had, even more reluctantly, been forced to conclude that present-day Soviet policy was merely a repetition or continuation of old czarist policy of "territorial and political aggression in the Far East." Continuing he declared that while the world had been misled by Soviet propaganda, he believed the truth eventually would come out and that Soviet Russia must bear the consquences of violating Chinese sovereignty as well as the destruction to Chinese lives and properties caused by the bombing, looting and burning of Chinese cities by armed forces of the U. S. S. R. He declared, "I wonder how the signers of the Anti-War Treaty who undoubtedly are desirous of preserving world peace, can remain silent under present conditions when Soviet Russia is waging open warfare against our forces without the formality of official declaration of war. Surely there must be a sense of justice and a moral force somewhere in the world that might bring about some international action that would quickly bring an end to a situation which rapidly is becoming unbearable to the Chinese people."

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang then pointed to a war map lying on his study table and indicating the western boundary of Heilungkiang province, showed where some 30,000 Red troops, including a considerable force of Russian-officered Mongolians, had invaded Chinese territory and had captured two important Chinese cities after killing more than 2,000 of China's best troops who were defending the boundary. He then picked up a piece of paper containing some Chinese characters and was deeply affected as he read a long list of the Chinese officers killed in the battle, the list including the name of Gen. Han Kung-ti, who commanded the troops at Chalainor. He stated that a report had been received, but not confirmed, of the serious wounding of Gen. Liang Chung-cha, commander of the troops at Manchouli which held out for three days after Chalainor had been captured and communication cut off between Manchouli and the main Chinese military headquarters at Hailar, some 100 miles to the east. Marshal Chang also indicated on the map the significance of the Red military advance into the so-called Meshan district located several miles inside the Chinese border to the north and east of Pogranictnaya. He explained that the Soviet troops had captured a number of Chinese towns

in this district, looted all the stores of grain and other provisions and in some cases had massacred all of the inhabitants, including men, women and children. Communication between the Meshan district and the Chinese hinterland had been cut off for several days and it appeared that the Soviet purpose was to advance from this district toward Mulin on the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway where important Chinese owned and operated coal mines are located. There is an excellent road connecting Mulin and Meshan which was built by the Chinese with the object of later constructing a branch railway connecting the two cities, the Meshan district being one of the most important grain producing areas in Kirin province. In the Red drive into this district the object seemed to be quite similar to the invasion at the western end of the C. E. R. at Manchuli, the possession of the Chalainor coal mines which supply fuel for the railway and the towns between the boundary and Harbin.

In concluding the interview, the Marshal stated that China does not harbor any animosities against the Russian people with whom the Chinese people had been on generally friendly terms for many decades. "I constantly have believed that our controversy with Soviet Russia over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway could be settled by peaceful means. China is willing to go a long way to reach a peaceful adjustment of the issue. All that China wants is an equitable and just settlement of the C. E. R. trouble and definite guarantees on the part of the Soviet Government against a repetition of Soviet intrigue and propaganda conducted on Chinese territory which is detrimental to the unification of the Republic. In this connection China is asking no more of Soviet Russia than Great Britain and other leading countries of the world are asking on the score of non-interference in domestic affairs or attempts to overthrow social and political institutions."

Manchurian Organizations Appeal to President Hoover

The following appeal was sent by telegram to President Herbert Hoover by various public organizations of the Three Eastern Provinces.

His Excellency, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

Kindly transmit the contents of this telegram to all states signatories to the Anti-War pact.

Soviet Russia has in our country made active communist propaganda, endangering our national existence. This propaganda has been specially active in Harbin and along the Chinese Eastern Railway. Important documents proving these activities have been seized by our authorities and made public to the whole world. Far from mending its ways, Soviet Russia has later used force to menace us. For several months numerous regions in our provinces, Kirin and Heilungkiang, have been invaded and looted by military, naval and aerial Soviet Russian forces who have destroyed our houses and massacred our population. Our authorities have communicated all these ferocious acts to the judgment of all powers friendly to China. We take the liberty to remind you of the most important of these atrocities. On the twelfth of August a Soviet force of two thousand men aided by gunboats invaded Chung Hsing Cheng and Li Chia Yu Fan on the Amur river, killing and looting. On the fourtenth Red Soldiers penetrated to Erh Pou Hsien and on the eighteenth to Sung Ning Hsien in Kirin Province, destroying official buildings and setting fire to private houses. On the eighth of September the Red Army invaded Suifenho (Russian name Pogranichnaya) where the public buildings, electric plant and railway station were destroyed, causing many deaths amongst the population and railway employes. On the nineteenth Sui Tung Hsien was occupied, official buildings destroyed, archives burnt, prisons opened and private houses set on fire. On the twentyeighth theRed Army invaded Pilarho on the Argun river killing more than one hundred inhabitants and setting fire to many houses. On the twelfth of October a Red force, consisting of more than three thousand men, infantry and cavalry aided by eight gunboats and 25 airplanes forced entrance into the Sungari River. As a result three of our gunboats or armed transports were sunk and eight hundred of our soldiers and marines killed or wounded. The town of Lahasusu was occupied, many houses destroyed, and large stores of grain taken away. On the thirty-first the Red Army for the second time forced the mouth of the Sungari and occupied Fuchin more than sixty kilometers from the frontier. There our government buildings, telegraph and radio stations were destroyed, stores of provisions looted and many of our compatriots forced to engage in Bolshevik propaganda.

Manchuli and Chalainor Occupied

On the seventeenth of November a Soviet Russian force consisting of more than thirty thousand men with twenty tanks attacked and occupied Manchuli and Chalainor. The coal mines at Chalainor, the telegraph and radio stations as well as the railway station and the railway track were destroyed by the bombardment. One of our brigade commanders and two of our regimental commanders were killed together with more than fifteen hundred other officers and soldiers. Furthermore a passenger train approaching Chalainor was captured by the Red Cavalry train; the passengers, including women and children, were massacred. The same day Mishanhsien in Kirin province was captured by the Soviet Russian forces, causing, during the violent attack with heavy guns and aeroplanes, the death of one batallion commander, three company commanders and three hundred of our soldiers. The Soviet army has continued to advance up to Pingyancheng about one hundred kilometers from the border. Other invasions on Chinese territory are too numerous to cite. The facts are there in spite of the cynical accusations of the Soviet Government trying to deceive the world. Considering the fact that most of the Powers, including China and Russia, have solemnly adhered to the Anti-War Pact and that this Pact has been declared in force all the signatories are obliged to respect the pact. It is thus really incredible that such a short time after the signing of the Pact Soviet Russia should violently and aggressively attack China.

Soviet Russia Despises International Law

According to international law hostilities between belligerent countries can not begin until after a formal declaration of war. In spite of this Soviet Russia violently attacks China, despising the universally adopted laws of humanity. China, true to its word, is content with taking measures for defending its territory. No Chinese soldier has set foot on Russian territory whereas the Russian soldiers on Chinese territory commit indescribable cruelties. If the world continues to tolerate this Russian policy it will mean the triumph of Bolshevism and the end of humanity. It will also mean the end of the Anti-War pact which is certainly not the intention of the United States and other signatories to the pact, the Government of the United States of America having always tried to insure the peace of the World. We dare to hope that it would be possible to organize between the signatories to the Anti-War Pact a Committee which would on the spot investigate the truth about Soviet invasions on Chinese territory in violation of the Anti-war pact and all human laws. This Committee could then make the truth known to the Civilized World both in the interest of the Anti-War pact and in the the interest of the maintenance of peace in the name of the whole population in the Three Northeastern Provinces of China. We beg your Excellency to take this in consideration and favor us with a reply.

SIGNED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF AGRICLTURAL, LABOR, MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

The Next Step in the Sino-Russian War

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* there appears the text of two significant telegrams which were dispatched abroad this week from Mukden. One was a personal interview which Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang gave to an American newspaper correspondent and the other was a personal appeal to President Hoover and the heads of all other Powers which have adhered to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty for intervention in the present Sino-Russian complications. In Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's interview he made the flat statement that no Chinese troops or so-called "White-guards" have ever crossed the boundary to Russian territory from the Chinese side of the line and declared that China would be willing to pay full indemnity in case Soviet Russia can prove to a properly constituted commission that Chinese troops (or White-guards) have ever crossed the Sino-Russian border; have killed any Soviet citizens on the Russian side of the line, or have damaged any property on Russian territory. Marshal Chang's interview was not an official statement and may not attract official attention on the part of the American or other foreign governments, but it will be difficult for President Hoover and the other signers of the Anti-war treaty to ignore the telegram which was dispatched by various public organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces asking for the appointment of a commission to visit the scene of conflict and make a personal inspection of violations of the Anti-War treaty. This appeal of public organizations such as chambers of commerce, educational associations and other groups of private individuals was significant from many standpoints, not the least of which is that the first appeal for international intervention under the Kellogg treaty should have come from organizations of private individuals rather than from a government. It will therefore be difficult for the American Government, the promoter of the peace pact, to ignore this appeal. Likewise it will be difficult for the other governments which signed the pact to ignore this appeal.

The weakness of the Kellogg Pact rests in the fact that it has no "teeth," otherwise no means of enforcing penalties upon any power violating its provisions. This weakness has been amply demonstrated in the present clash between China and Red Russia for while China has religiously tried, perhaps through necessity, to observe the anti-war treaty and has merely attempted to defend her boundaries, the Red Russians have openly flouted the pact and as these lines are written have troops operating more than 100 miles inside the Chinese frontier. For several months the Red armies have contented themselves with raids across the frontier on border towns or with the air-bombing of cities a few miles inside the Chinese boundary. But now it appears that Red Russia has decided to make a genuine war of it and while there has been no declaration, there is no other word except *war* that describes the situation now existing in Northen Manchuria. As indicated in articles from *The Review's* correspondent in North Manchuria which have appeared in these columns in recent weeks all visible evidence points to the fact that present Russian policy is nothing more nor less than a repetition or continuation of old czarist Russian policy of territorial and political agression. The Soviet Government has attempted to "cover up" this policy by alleging Chinese aggression, but no one acquainted with conditions in North Manchuria, has swallowed the propaganda broadcasted from Moscow. Since the middle of this month the Red armies, using superior military equipment, have defeated the Chinese border troops and now occupy all of the so-called Barga district of Heilungkiang province. What Moscow's next move will be no one can foretell, but it is quite likely that Soviet Russia will hold this territory as a bartering point for the restoration of Soviet control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Or, there is a strong probability that the Soviet will come out with a proposal for the autonomy of this district and its amalagamation with Outer Mongolia, which Soviet Russia already controls. In 1915 Russia mediated in a dispute in this district between the Chinese and Mongols and at that time helped the Chinese against the Mongols. Now the Russian Reds probably will help the Mongols against the Chinese. Should this be done it will mean the creation of more Sovietized territory in Asia and a long step toward the Sovietization of all Asia.

As the situation now stands the Chinese border defense troops, that is, the troops of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces, have been defeated and driven back from the boundary. The Chinese have been forced to relinquish control of their own boundary to the Red armies and have been forced to drop back to the second line of defense which is held by the Fengtien troops. Whether they can stand against the Soviet forces is difficult to say. Probably they cannot stand because it is asking a good deal to expect three Chinese provinces to fight the entire Russian nation. If Manchuria had a united Chinese nation at her back the Three Eastern Provinces might put up a good fight, but when China is involved in a disastrous civil war, this leaves Mukden at the mercy of the Reds and no one realizes this more than the officials of the border provinces. This explains the motive for the telegrams which have been sent abroad from Mukden this week and also explains why these appeals should receive attention. Obviously the world doesn't want a serious war on its hands on the eve of the new arms conference, for while the present situation only affects China and Soviet Russia, there is no mistaking the signs in the direction of a more serious conflict that will affect Japan and finally three or four important European nations. For these reasons there is likelihood that something may now be done to call a halt on the madness of Moscow. Obviously something should be done, otherwise the

forthcoming arms conference will amount to nothing more than a preliminary to a new world struggle.

From the standpoint of the Chinese, they have two possible ways out of the present crisis: capitulate to the Reds and permit them to resume control of the C.E.R. and their dominant position in North Manchuria, or put forth the best possible effort to expel them from their territories. Internal conditions in the U.S.S.R. are none too stable and there are strong indications that the Red military adventure in Manchuria is being undertaken for the purpose of diverting the minds of the Russian peasants from their present oppressed condition. What has happened in Manchuria in recent days has merely been the defeat of the forces and consequent falling back to the second line of defense. The Chinese troops have put up a good fight, but they have been overwhelmed by the Red superior military equipment. It remains to be seen whether the Soviet forces can continue their drive against the Chinese forces entrenched in the fortified passses of the Hinghan and Changpei mountain ranges. It will be remembered that the Germans won all the initial engagements in the World War but finally had to fall back after the Allies got into action and improved their military equipment. If this is to be a real war, the Chinese undoubtedly can bring more forces into action than can the Russian Reds and this will tend to overcome the Soviet supremacy in military equipment, particularly since the Reds are operating farther and farther from their base. But this presupposes a united China in the background. In most countries a serious foreign menace usually has a unifying effect, but up to the present it apparently has had an opposite effect in China. In fact the recent Red drive at Manchouli seemingly was timed to coincide with the Kuominchun drive against the Central Government in Honan province. However, there are indications that China may be able shortly to get together again in which case the Russian menace in the North may not be so serious as it at present appears.

Russians Crash Into Manchuria

A *Reuter* dispatch from Moscow quotes the Tass Agency as stating that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has wired M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Acting Foreign Minister, proposing the restoration of the pre-conflict situation in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, including the reinstatement of the former manager and assistant manager of the Railway.

M. Litvinoff has wired his consent. He proposes that a Chinese representative should be sent to Habarovsk to discuss with a representative of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat details of the proposals and also to arrange for a conference between the Chinese and Soviet authorities.

Events have moved rapidly during the week in Manchuria, the Soviet forces continuing their campaign of ruin with increasingly devastating results. One of the consequences was that the State Council at Nanking November 24 dispatched identical telegrams to the League of Nations and the various signatory Powers to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact calling their attention to the renewed and organized military incursions into Manchuria by the Soviet troops.

Dispatches from the Hailar neighborhood early in the week confirmed the news of the taking of Manchuli by the Soviet forces and gave further details of the brutality of the latter towards the Chinese miners and civilians at Chalanor, hundreds of whom have been ruthlessly slaughtered.

A *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Shenyang, dated November 23 stated that the Chinese Defence Forces at Manchuli under the command of General Liang Chung-chia, had succeeded in holding the city until November 20 when the Bolsheviks finally deflected and cut off the retreat of the Chinese soldiers, thereby forcing them to evacuate the city. They eventually reached Hailar by a circuitous route via Hulungchien.

The troops at Chalanor under Brigadier-Commander Han Kwang-ti also retreated on the night of November 19 when with an overwhelming force the "Red" invaders renewed their attack towards the evening of the day. The large number of miners taking shelter in the coal mines were subject to a terrific bombardment; and when the city fell, the "Reds" turned on the water mains connecting with the mines, drowning the unfortunate workers trapped inside. Over 700 other civilians were also either killed by Soviet bombs and artillery fire or mercilessly shot down as they attempted to flee from the Russian border.

The Drive to the East

The triumphant Soviet forces kept moving eastmard rapidly from Manchuli towards Hailar, which they began bombing with airplanes on the forenoon of November 23. An unconfirmed report from Pokotu stated that General Liang, commander of the 57th brigade, was killed in the course of the severe fighting at Manchuli, when 4,500 Chinese regular troops surrendered to the Soviets, who at the same time captured hundreds of machine guns.

The Soviet air attacks at Hailar as reported in a *Reuter* dispatch, threw the Chinese garrison there into a panic, the men fleeing and looting Chinese and foreign property as they went. Authority was quoted for the statement that a large part of the city was on fire. Chinese were stated to have blown up the railway bridge one mile east of Hailar to check a proposed Russian advance on Harbin. In the meantime the Chinese forces concentrated at Bukhedu, 343 miles west of Harbin by rail, and the large manufacturing and business interests there have become very apprehensive that between Soviet attacks and looting great damage to their properties may eventuate. The Chinese Eastern Railway put on two extra trains to cope with the refugee traffic.

The spectacular advances made by the Soviet have had their repercussions throughout the world. Japanese dispatches once again have repeated the statement that the Manchurian provinces have decided to enter into negotiations with the Soviets independent of the Nanking government. Such allegations were indignantly denied by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Wang also emphatically denied allegations made by the Soviet *Tass* agency that the Chinese had been guilty of repeated attacks on Siberian border cities.

Dr. Wang declared that the National Government was willing to finance an independent investigation committee to determine the responsibility for the recent fighting, and was willing to accept its verdict, confident that it would confirm the Chinese Government's repeated assertions that no Chinese troops had ever invaded Soviet territory and that all aggression had been from the Russian side. Chang Hsueh-liang in an interview with foreign newspaper men early in the week also said that the government of the Three Eastern Provinces was prepared to give full cooperation to any independent investigation commission which might be appointed by the Powers to determine the responsibility for the fighting in Manchuria.

In its dispatch sent to the League of Nations November 24, the State Council pointed out that while the National Government, actuated by a desire to preserve peace in the Far East, had always remained on the defensive in spite of repeated Soviet attacks, the Soviet Government without declaring war on China, had invaded China and had massacred innocent Chinese civilians in cold blood.

(Continued on page 504)

Redeeming China's Childhood

BY EDGAR SNOW

SCHOPENHAUER, who ought to have known, since he was tortured by ill health most of his life and in the end succumbed to a dreadful neurosis, said: "With health, everything is a source of pleasure: without it, nothing else, whatever it may be, is enjoyable. It follows that the greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other kind of happiness, whatever it may be, for gain, advancement, learning, or fame...."

Upon this philosophy is based the work of all child welfare associations. Schopenhauer might well have broadened his observation from one of purely personal application, to national, even international significance. For a nation that is not builded upon the sound health of its inhabitants is handicapped immeasurably. History furnishes ample proof of this. The greatness of every race has flowered when its bodily well being was nearest perfect—particularly that of its youth.

The Assyrians made their greatest contributions to civilization when they worshipped physical perfection, and engaged in exercise which aimed to develop it. Greece was at its zenith while it held great games and its triumph in art was contemporary with the highest of honor being awarded to the winner of the Marathon. And before the decline of Roman dominance of the then known world, good health was the perquisite of its noble statesmen and warriors. Without a matchless constitution Tamerlane could never have scored his enormous achievements, and the result of his unparalleled personal conquests might never have been manifested in the art his reign induced in the Orient, which is most sublimely expressed in the Taj Mahal at Agra. Genghis Khan, his predecessor, relied chiefly on the rugged fitness of his Mongols and on his own superb health to found the greatest empire the world has known—and without health, his diseased and dissipated descendants were unable to hold it together. These are mentioned at random: there doubtless are more convincing historic examples of the importance of health to the individual, as well as to the nation.

Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, prominent child welfare expert, who is here to assist the N.C.W.A.

Making China "Health Conscious"

That physical welfare of its people, particularly of the children, must be emphasized in the development of New China, is the belief of Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, who is here representing the China Child Welfare, Inc., of New York. In support of it, she points out that Disraeli wrote, "Public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation." And since the man of tomorrow is the child of today, Mrs. Dougherty has rightly conceived that the creation of a "health consciousness" on the part of modern Chinese, must begin with the young. Earnestly she advocates that China direct its attention to the problem of the betterment of conditions under which its children live. President Hoover, she says, once remarked to her: "I believe the attitude of a nation toward child welfare will soon become the test of its civilization." And it is this message which she wishes to aid in impressing upon the leaders of social work in China today.

"In China," Mrs. Dougherty informs us, "500 out of every 1,000 children born, die before they are a year old. According to the best estimates there are 87,000,000 of school age in China with schools for only 8,000,000. Such facts mean illiteracy, ignorance and superstition. In China there is the largest, most intense and most significant problem in child welfare in the world. Practically one fourth of the earth's youth live here. Civil war and long-continued famine have accentuated every need. But steadily stabilizing political conditions and the assured cooperation of the National Government, with its vision of the welfare of the people at heart, makes possible the inauguration of a program of constructive welfare." Others before the arrival of Mrs Dougherty have realized the necessity of welfare work, of course: she merely brings promise of new aid, and encouragement for their work from America. Indeed, a China Child Welfare Association hsa been functioning practically since the beginning of the National Government. Within a year, despite enormous handicaps which are familiar to all who understand the conditions under which they have had to function, the members of this association have made important strides in inaugurating the initial phases of their work. It was as a result of the initiative of this Chinese organization that the interest of friends of China was aroused, and efforts were made by the China Child Welfare, Inc. of New York, to assist in the spreading of the influence of the program it advocates.

Work of the N. C. W. A. of C.

Headed by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who is chairman of the exceutive committee of the National Child Welfare Association of China, its personnel is further composed as follows: Dr. Fong F. Sec, first vice-chairman; Mrs. P. W. Kuo, second vice-chairman; Mrs. V. D. Kau, tretsurer; Mr. H. C. Tsao, recording secretary; Mr. Andrew V. Wu, general secretary; and Mr. H. C. Chen, Mrs. George B. Fryer, Mr. Garfield Huang, Dr. Z. W. Koh, Mr. William Yinson Lee, Dr. R. Y. Lo, Dr. Frank Rawilnson and Dr. S. M. Wood, who are all associate members and advisors.

Beginning its work in Nanking last winter, when several hundred children from the familne devastated northwest arrived in the capital, in urgent need of attention, the N.C.W.A. housed them, clothed them, and nourished them back to health. Meanwhile they fere given training in hygiene, under the direction of Dr. W. P. Chen, who presided over more than 700 of them during the course of the winter. In addition to these, about 300 other children have been cared for under the auspices of this Chinese Association, some of them at the Orphanage at Lunghwa, others at Mrs. Sweet's home in Hangchow. In addition to this, the Association has accomplished much good through its baby home which has been operated on funds furnished by contributions from members of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A.

The Association recently opened its first child welfare clinic on Peishan Road in Chapei, where about 40 children a day are being taught the rudiments of good health, and in some cases are being treated for physical disorders. Three more clinics in Shanghai are soon to be operated. They will be located in crowded districts where they can render most assistance: in Jessfield, Yangtsepoo, and Pootung.

When it is known that the achievements of the Association thus far have been made upon the slim capital of less than $25,000, the scope of its beginning work seems to have justified its existence and more widespread support. Of the amount mentioned, about 15% came from Chinese sources: the rest was contributed largely from America and the bulk of it came to China through the good offices of the China Child Welfare of New York.

The latter organization has now arranged to furnish assistance to a much more substantial extent; it is understood to have raised approximately $500,000 which it will turn over to the National Child Welfare Association of China. Naturally, before rendering such important financial aid, the American society wishes to be assured that a sound program of welfare work is to be followed. Accordingly it has sought the professional advice of America's most distinguished child welfare expert, Dr. S. Joesphine Baker, and she has prepared a comprehensive plan for the work which is to be carried on in China. In general it is based largely on her extensive experience in handling health centers in America, but special allowances are made for differing conditions in China. Although at first consideration it might appear the problems of child welfare in the two countries are so widely at variance that each must find its separate and not closely paralleling solutions yet actually, according to Mrs. Dougherty, who has lucidly explained Dr. Josephine Baker's scheme, the essential mechanism that has proved so successful in the United States, is "fool-proof," and can be used in China with highly beneficial results.

The Little Mothers' Leagues

In order to penetrate to the fundamentals of the program which the China Child Welfare of New York advocates—and which has been adopted, practically *in toto* by the National Child Welfare Association of China—this interviewer asked Mrs. Dougherty what she considered the most important points it embodied. She answered:

"I have three things in the realization of which I wish to secure the full cooperation of the National Child Welfare Association. If I may use the word without implying that I have come here to proselytize, I should say that these things are my mission. They are, first, what child welfare workers in America have come to know as the Little Mothers Leagues; second, the Juvenile Court; and third, the establishment of a model child welfare center at Nanking. I shall explain each of them.

"The Little Mothers plan of education in the rudiments of good health originated in 1910, when the Child Hygiene Board of New York launched a movement under that name, with satisfying success. The idea spread: most of the large centers of population in America now have dozens of branches of similar organizations functioning. And the lowering child death rate can be taken as ample evidence that the benefits of this work begun twenty wears ago are already being shown in a marked degree.

"In a volume published by the Child Welfare Association of America, called Thirty Lessons in Child Hygiene,' the simple, yet effective Little Mothers course is embodied. This book tells how to organize Little Mothers' Leagues, and how to operate them successfully. The lessons in the volume deal with every phase of the care of younger children, and they are taught in a most interesting manner, illustrated with placards and posters.

"The leagues have been formed in America, both in the schools and in social centers. Their members are girls between the ages of 12 and 14—potential mothers. It is children of this age upon whom falls most of the duties of the care of young ones in China, where the great majority of mothers are engaged in outside work and have not time in which to give proper attention to them. Thus instead of giving our instruction direct to the parents we shall reach them (and at the same time are sure of seeing our plans immediately carried out), through the older girls—the little mothers. Among other things the latter are taught how to bathe the baby, how to lift him, feed him, clothe him and guard him against disease. Lessons to these girls are made more attractive by picnics, hikes, health movies and illustrated lectures."

In teaching these little women to care for their younger sisters and brothers, the welfare workers also have in mind the good influence that this early training will have upon them when, in later life, they have babies of their own to nourish and protect. Says Mrs. Dougherty on this phase of the work:

"Prenatal knowledge is of greatest value. The training of how to keep babies well must be given to every girl in her school curriculum, whether she may have immediate need for it or not. For this knowledge will be of immense value to her when she reaches the age of marriage and later looks after children of her own. When every school has incorporated such a course in its list of studies, it will make vicarious motherhood a helpful educational aid to the whole community, as well as increase the permanence of the family life. In a large measure, it will help not only to better the chances of survival for ailing children, but it will keep well children well. And it should be fully understood that the latter is by far the most important duty of all child welfare work. Our program is chiefly arranged to satisfy this purpose."

A Juvenile Court for China

This listening reporter reminded Mrs. Dougherty of her second ambition for China: the Juvenile Court. One naturally might be skeptical as to its importance at this stage of China's development, but Mrs. Dougherty believes otherwise. All children, she says, must be given an equal opportunity not only to survive, but to become good citizens, and the only way to safeguard the rights of children is through the functioning of an efficient Juvenile court. Mrs. Dougherty declares that a large percentage of the world's criminals are men and women who have been misunderstood or maltreated by the

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Mr John Allan Dougherty, with a number of Children at the Lunghwa Orphan Asylum, Operated by the N.C.W.A.

Canton Prepares for War

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

Canton, the Capital of Kwangtung Province, is facing the tremendous task of having to resist the invasions of two formidable armies who are marching down from North and West rivers with a common object, the capture of Canton. Having occupied Lienshan and Yangshan in Northern Kwangtung, the Ironsides, or 4th Division, are seizing and occupying without much difficulty towns in upper North River, enlisting thousands of Communists and bandits; and it looks as if they will sweep down to Shiukwan with the intention of occupying the Canton-Hankow Railway. The Ironsides, under General Chang Fah-kwei, and their allied bandit forces are estimated to be well over 30,000 men. Some weeks ago when news of the Ironsides intended invasion into Kwangtung was first received here the populace was not perturbed on account of the presence of the 30,000 Northern troops under Generals Chu Shao-liang and Miao Bing-wen sent specially by the National Government to ensure the tranquillity of South China. Moreover, the two Kwangsi Divisions under Generals Lu Huan-yen and Yang Tang-hui at that time signified their loyalty to the National Government and this led to the appointment of General Lu Huan-yen as Civil Governor of Kwangsi. Thus, Kwangtung was temporarily saved from further civil strifes, which had done so much in the recent past in crippling trade and commerce and delaying to a large extent reconstruction work in both Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Political Intrigues In Kwangsi

The military outlook in South China took a definite turn last week-end when the alarming news reached here that the Ironsides leaders had succeeded in securing a complete understanding with the Kwangsi troops under Generals Lu Huan-yen and Yang Tang-hui. In short, the announcement of the Kwangsi troops to invite General Li Tsung-jen and Huang Shao-hung back to political arena in Kwangsi and to sever relations with the National Government at Nanking only confirms the conjecture of your correspondent when he wrote several weeks ago predicting the possibility of the amalgamation of the old and present Kwangsi regimes with the rebels under General Chang Fah-kwei. Why Generals Lu Huan-yen and Yang Tang-hui should wait so long before definitely throwing in their lots with the Ironsides will certainly puzzle many of the observers of the situation in the south, and the only logical explanation seems to be that the Kwangsi commanders desired to await developments in the war in Honan between the Nanking and Kuominchun forces.

All the time while the Ironsides are negotiating with the Kwangsi troops for a grand alliance to stage a coup in Kwangtung driving out the supporters of Nanking, the Kuomintang "Leftist" politicians under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-poh are playing a no less important part in stirring up discontent among the Kwangsi leaders to bring the final touches to an amalgamation of the Kwangsi militarists with the Ironsides. Considerable mystery surrounds the movements of the "Leftist" leader, Wang Ching-wei, and according to Chinese sources he has left Annam for Kwangsi where he intends to confer with some of the militarists regarding plans for the capture of Canton.

Cantonese Evacuate Wuchow

Although the Ironsides are massing in Northern Kwangtung, there has been no definite news of war in that sector between them and the Cantonese troops sent up there by General Chen Chi-tang to garrison the railway districts. In Kwangsi, minor clashes between the loyal troops of Canton under Divisional Commander General Hsiang Han-ping and units under General Lu Huan-yen broke out at Tenghsien and Mongkong early this week, but no sooner had the Cantonese finished their mobilization and made preparation for serious warfare then they received instructions from Canton headquarters ordering them to abandon Tenghsien, Mongkong and even the great sea-port of Kwangsi, Wuchow. During the past two or three days from ten to fifteen thousands of Cantonese troops supporting the National Government evacuated Wuchow indicating their intention to give up Kwangsi. It is anticipated that the last unit of Canton will leave Wuchow about to-day or to-morrow and the general belief is that the rebels under Lu Huan-yen will probably occupy the city without fighting. There seems to be no fear for peace and order in Wuchow though it is known that the rebels are advancing rapidly to take over control of the city. It is noted that General Hsiang Han-ping, acting under orders from Canton disarmed over one thousand Kwangsi troops under Lu Huan-yen during the past week-end taking hundreds of these Kwangsi units prisoners before evacuating the city. Ammunitions were seized and the prisoners were brought back on gunboats to Canton. The British warship, *Seamew*, is in the vicinity of Wuchow, and H. M. S. *Tarantula*, with a number of British blue jackets and a Senior Naval Officer, left Canton early this week for Wuchow where there does not seem to be any fear concerning the safety of the foreign residents.

Defence of Canton

The evacuation of Cantonese troops is principally due to the desicion of General Chen Chi-tang to concentrate all his troops in West River at Samshui to prevent the Kwangsi rebels from seizing the control of the Canton-Samshui Railway. General Chen Chi-tang is adopting exactly the same tactics in defending Canton which he used several months ago while fighting the Kwangsi army under General Li Tsung-jen and Pei Tsung-hsi. At that time, General Chen Chi-tang, by concentrating gunboats which bombarded the enemy forces at Samshui and by spotting their troops movements with the aid of a few airplanes, succeeded eventually in repulsing the advance of the Kwangsi army. General Huang Shao-hung has assumed the post of Commander of the Eighth Route Command, while Li Tsung-jen has become the C. I. C. of the Kwangsi vanguards on West River.

While Canton is shortening her defensive line on West River, in North River the Canton troops are abandoning Shiukwan, the principal railway terminus on the Canton-Hankow Railway. The leaders here do not deem it feasible to hold Shiukwan and they are concentrating troops at Yingtak, where extensive fortifications and trenches have been erected.

All the soldiers in Canton that could be spared including, over 1,000 Whampao College cadets, have been sent to Yingtak Equally strong forces have been placed at the foot of the White Cloud Mountains. Taking all the facts into consideration it seems that in nine cases out of ten fightings between the Cantonese troops and the Ironsides will break out about the coming week-end somewhere near Yingtak and on the Canton-Hankow Railway, while on West River the 20,000 Kwangsi troops under Li Tsung-jen are expected to open attacks on the pro-Nanking troops at Shiuhing, Takhing and Samshui early next week.

Canton, November 23

Gordon Lum's Case

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

The tennis match between Khoo Hooi-hye and Gordon Lum for the National Singles Championship of China, as was previously announced by almost all papers, Chinese and foreign, in Shanghai and later played under the auspices of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation which resulted in Lum's beating the Malayan Champion, has given satisfaction to all tennis enthusiasts in this city.

But the action of some or all of the Chinese papers in Shanghai with regard to this match has disappointed everyone who has within him just a little spark of fair-mindedness. Mr. Lum was criticised as a poor sport and of being afraid to meet Khoo at first, but after Khoo was conquered in 4 sets, he was again censured and charged for refusing to continue the unfinished match against Lim Bong-soo, Lum himself made it known that he did not refuse to meet Lim provided he was given time to rest after his battle with Khoo. And besides, he also was suffering from a cold. Therefore all the *silly* and *unsportsmanlike* criticisms will surely reflect upon the future of sports in China, especially among the Chinese overseas.

However, what the papers have written can be put aside without the slightest concern if the C.N.A.A.F. does not follow blindly the action taken by them. The C.N.A.A.F. should possess enough judgment to differentiate what is right from what is wrong, rather then act merely on the instigation of some fools who do not know anything about sports.

If the C.N.A.A.F. has what we commonly call the spirit of fair play in its dealing with Lum's case, it will undoubtedly enhance the prestige of sport in our country; but should any step be taken which is utterly unreasonable and unfair, I am sure that the future of sport in China will be dark and hopeless.

Furthermore, the C.N.A.A.F. must fully realize that the game of tennis in China was not much known until the last Far Eastern Olympic Games when Gordon Lum and Khoo Hooi-hye carried the honour of the day and thus China was put on the face of the map in tennisdom. Lum came to China from faraway Australia to do just a bit of his duty to his country. What would others think should any step be taken against him which is altogether unfair and unsportsmanlike?

It is said that the Federation is going to ban Lum from further matches, and if this is true, the whole sporting world will have to view with regret the step thus taken and especially the Chinese overseas who are eager to help the country in this particular field. They may entertain some fear that they will be treated as Lum has been treated and Khoo Hooi-hye or Lim Bong-soo, who are popular to-day may be the "damn-with-you" of to-morrow.

I am, B. S. CHEN.

Soerabaia, November 6, 1929.

The Sino-Russo-Mongolian Struggle in Barga

Editor's Notes:—In view of the international significance of events which are now taking place in the Barga or Hulumbier section of Heilungkiang Province of North Manchuria, it is necessary for the newspaper reader to understand the historical background. For this reason The Review presents the following authoritative and impartial account of the history of this interesting and important section of Chinese territory. This report was compiled from historical data, chiefly in the Russian language, which is to be found in the Harbin Museum, the chief source being a book, "Barga" by V. A. Koranosoff. The second part of the article giving heretofore unprinted information regarding the Young Mongol uprising of 1928, was compiled by a correspondent of The Review who has resided in the area for many years and who speaks the Mongolian language. The Soviet Russian drive into the Barga District which began with the Red cavalry raids into the "Three-River District" early in October and the Red military drive at Manchouli and Chalainor on November 17, indicate that Soviet Russia intends to occupy the Barga District by military force and while the final settlement of the issue is still in the future, it is more than likely that Russia will insist upon the independence of the Barga District and its incorporation into Outer Mongolia, an autonomous state which is controlled from Moscow.—J. B. Powell.

According to Chinese annals the history of Barga can be eraced back as far as the 17th century before the Christian tra. According to these sources Barga was an arena of frequent discords and wars among different nomadic tribes.

Beginning with 1551, Russian Kossacks, having traversed the Ural Range and being but slightly opposed by the unorganized native Mongolian tribes, moved steadily eastward conquering the lands lying in their way. Towards the end of the first half of the 17th century, putting foundations to several towns as: Irkutsk, Verhneudinsk, Nerchinsk, Albazin and others, the Kossacks penetrated into the basins of the Argun, Shilka and Amur rivers and reached the border of the Manchu Empire.

On the approaching of Kossacks some of the tribes of aborigenes, seeking refuge, fled to China. Others surrendered and paid tribute to the Russian Czar.

In 1667 Gau-Timur, a powerful prince among the Chiefs of the Mongol tribes, who was the Master of Barga and the Eastern part of Trans-Baikal came to Nerchinsk and declared himself a vassal to the Czar. The most expressive indication of possession of a land at that time being payment of a contribution by the inhabitants to the governing authority. The Russian Governor of Nerchinsk sent an expedition under Nikifor Chernigovskey to gather tribute at Barga, which with the assumption of Russian vassalage by the prince Gan-Timur, its former independent sovereign, the Russian authorities considered as having been annexed to the dominions of the Czar.

The coming and efficiency of the Russian tribute gatherers in Barga caused great alarm at Peking, and the government of the Manchu Emperor took prompt measures to repulse the invaders. Strong detachments of Chinese troops were despatched in several directions to the regions of the Argun, Shilka and Amur basins.

In summer 1686 a Chinese detachment numbering twelve thousand besieged the fort of Albazin with 700 Kossacks as defenders of the fort. Though inferior in numbers the Kossacks held out against the siege till August 1687.

Treaty of Nerchinsk

Finding himself, with a mere handful of Kossacks at his disposal, unequal to the task of defending the newly acquired lands the Governor of Nerchinsk proposed the Chinese to negotiate for peace; he also sent an urgent report on how the matters stood to Moscow, with the result that the delegates appointed by the governments of Moscow and Peking met at Nerchinsk for a conference which was terminated by the Treaty of Nerchinsk 1689, by virtue of which the national frontier was fixed to follow the Argun river.

The government of the Manchu Emperor in order to secure Barga to China decided to strengthen the border region by populating it. To achieve this different Mongolian tribes numbering altogether 3000 families were removed from the Nonni river basin and settled in Barga. Later other Mongols came from Halha and settled in the country. These Mongol settlers served as guards along the Barga-Halha, and Barga-Russian border line.

This was the state of things in the country until 1905 when the Mongol guards were replaced by Chinese, and Chinese colonists began to appear in Barga. This was frowned at by the Mongols, but they had no power to alter matters.

When the revolution and subsequent disturbances broke out in China the Chinese were too busy with their home affairs to pay much attention to Mongolia. The Mongols did not lose their chance. In September, 1911, at a meeting of Bargut Chiefs it was resolved:

1. That all the Chinese officials be withdrawn from Barga, and the administration of the country put into the hands of Barguts.

2. That the Chinese troops be removed from Barga.

3. That the colonization of Barga be discontinued by the Chinese.

4. That the territory of Barga be cleared of all the Chinese that do not wish to recognize the new Mongolian government.

5. That revenue in the form of customs duties, and taxes imposed upon the exploitation of natural resources of the country be delivered to the Administrative Organ of Finance of Barga.

This demand was presented to the Chinese authorities, and when they did not agree the Barguts revolted and occupied Hailar, Lu-ping-Fu, Keilari and other places. And Barga recognized the authority of Bogdo Gueguen, the ruler of Halha, which at the the same time declared its independence of China.

Agreement Reached in 1915

These events in Barga radically upset the *status quo* in the Far East.

After three years, when the discords between the Mongols and Chinese were renewed and became acute, Russia intervened in the conflict and acted as the arbitrator between Barga and China by agreeing with other powers, to support the *status quo* in the Far East. As a result of this arbitration on November 8, 1915 an agreement between China and Barga was reached, as follows:

1. Hulunpuir (Barga) forms a special Province and is directly subject to the Central Governement of the Republic of China. But in extraordinary cases and with a view to expediting communications the Administrator of Hulunpuir may communicate with the Governor of Heilungkiang Province, under whose authority he shall be.

2. The Amban of Hulunpuir is to be appointed by a decree of the President of the Chinese Republic and is entitled to possess and exercise the rights of a Governor of the Province. The Amban is to be appointed exclusively from among the five Uherids of Hulunpuir, and from among local officials not below the rank of the third class.

3. Two departments are to be established at the Adminstrative office of the Amban,—the right, and the left. One of the Chiefs of these departments is to be appointed by the Amban and the other by the Chinese Ministry of the interior. Their appointment is to be confirmed by the Central Government of the Chinese Republic. These two Chiefs of the two departments are to be appointed from among officials at Hulunpuir ranking not below the fourth class.

The Amban is authorized to determine the sphere of authority to each of the said departments, the Chiefs of which are to be subject to his instructions. They enjoy the right of communicating directly with the Central Government and the authorities at other provinces only to the extent to which they have the authority conceded to them by the Amban.

4. In ordinary times all the military needs of Hulunpuir are to be served by local militia exclusively. The Amban is required to account to the Central Government for all measures of a military character taken by him at the same time indicating the reasons thereof.

In case of disorders arising in Hulunpuir the suppression of which the local authorities find beyond their power, the Central Government may despatch its troops there, at the same time so informing the Russian Government. When order has once more been established these troops muist be immediately withdrawn from the territory of Hulunpuir.

5. All the revenues accruing from taxes levied as well as all other revenue in this district shall be expended for local requirements, with the exception of the revenues of the Maritime Customs and Salt Monopoly which shall be placed at the disposal of the Central Government. At the end of every year the Amban is bound to submit an account to the Central Government on all funds collected by his administration as well as of all expenditures made by his order.

6. The natives of Hulunpuir and China proper belonging to farming and merchant classes are allowed to move about and reside both in China and Hulunpuir. They are to have the same rights and privileges, without any distinction.

Taking into consideration that the land of Hulunpuir constitutes property of all the population in common, the Chinese may acquire portions of land on the basis of a temporary leasehold only, and only in the localities where tillage enterprises are not considered by the local authorities as harmful and detrimental to the stock-raising natives.

7. Should it in future undertake construction of railways in Hulunpuir, getting for this purpose funds abroad, the Government of the Chinese Republic is to apply for such fund to Russia, first of all. Should the C. E. R. Company or other Russian concessionairs, owners of mines, timber concessions, etc. desire to construct sidings for conveying materials and produce of their enterprises,—such sidings can be constructed only with permission of the central government of the Chinese Republic. The permission shall be granted unless impediments worthy of taking into account arise. It, however, follows as a matter of course that the tenor of this article has no bearing whatever on the branch lines the construction of which have been stipulated with Russian subjects in the Concession agreements ratified by the Government of the Chinese Republic; as is stated in the following article:

8. The contracts entered into by the Russian undertakers and the authorities of Hulunpuir and already considered by the Commission consisting of Russian and Chinese delegates should now be ratified by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

According to this agreement Barga became an Autonomous Province in direct subjection to the Central Government of the Chinese Republic.

Dissatisfaction Continued

But such a state of affairs did not statisfy a Mongo group headed by a certain Babujab, who, secretly supported by Halha, was struggling for an entirely free and independent Barga. When Babujab with his bands of followers approached the Halha-Barga frontier threatening an incursion into Barga, the Chinese Government demanded from Halha to withdraw Babujab from the frontier, backing the demand with a threat of military intervention. Halha being afraid of an invasion on the part of China, rendered no further support to Babujab, ceasing to provide him with provisions, munitions, cartridges, etc.

Babujab tried to get support from Russia. And in order to show his zeal to serve the Russian interests destroyed the German detachment led by Popenheim whose intention was to explode the Hingnan tunnel and bridges on the Chinese Eastern railway during the World War. When this was not appreciated by the Russian Government, Babujab, with a view of getting support from Chinese monarchist groups, declared himself to be a partisan of the Tsing (Manchu) Dynasty to the restoration of which, he declared, he would devote himself. For a time he was successful, but soon was killed in an engagement with Chinese government troops.

He was succeeded by Chadarabal. In May 1917 Chadarabal with his troops, consisting mostly of Haratchins (a Mongolian tribe), occupied Hailar, the capital of Barga. The government of Barga split into two parties, the one headed by Chahaizha, the Amban's assistant, sided with Chadarabal; the other with the Amban Shen-fu at its head stuck to the Chinese and fled to Tsisihar.

But Chadarabal being a weak man, not suitable for the leadership of such undisciplined gangs as the Haratchins, his troops soon turned into bands of brigands; and the Russian garrison of Hailar drove the troops of Chadarabal out of Hailar. In autumn 1917 the Haratchins while crossing the Halha river were annihilated by Halha Mongols.

After clearing the country of Chadarabal's bands Shen-fu, the Amban, returned to Hailar and the former situation of the country was restored.

The President of the Chinese Republic by a decree of January, 28, 1920, annulled the agreement of November, 8, 1915. And Barga by this decree (as the Hulunpuir district) has been made a component part of Heilunkiang Province.

The Young Barga Uprising

Having thrown a retrospective glance over the history of Barga, its relations with Russia and China, and especially over the events that have taken place in this country during the last two decades, it will be easy to get a full understanding of the so-called Youug-Barga Party uprising that took place in the middle of August in 1928.

The badly mutilated bodies of the priest Gorbounoff and the children of the family Drooglik who were murdered by the Soviet raiders in the Three River District of Barga

The uprising of the so called Young-Barga Party last year may be regarded as an endeavour to retrieve the autonomy of Barga. The leader of the rebels may be considered as a successor to the former leaders struggling for the independence of their country. Mersai (Guo-Dao-Fu—the Chinese name), the leader of the rebels had less than one hundred armed followers which were scattered in small groups all over the country. It was amazing to every one that he should begin the movement at so unfavorable a time when he had neither means nor troops enough to carry out his plans successfully. He could not have been ingnorant of the fact that he would be encountered by the Chinese troops which the Chinese authorities in the country had always on hand. Gossips say that the reason was his hope to receive both moral and material support from outside, from Soviet Russia, or possibly Japan.

Revolutionary Sources of the Rebel Chief

As the main hero of the last year's movement in Barga was unquestionably Mersai, it may be advisable to indicate briefly the influences that may account for the passionate revolutionary spirit of this young gentleman.

Son of one of the richest nobles of Mongolia he could have chosen a career entirely different from the leadership of the revolutionary democratic party of his backward people. He was educated in Japan and is said to have graduated from a commercial institution. Another source of instruction was Moscow where he passed some years. If, while in Japan, he conceived new political and social ideas, he developed them into revolutionary thinking and spirit while at Moscow.

Furthermore, his consciousness was deeply stirred by President Wilson's Principles, which can be easily traced in

some of the conditions he put forth when at conference with the Mukden authorities, and in his statement, when interviewed by a correspondent of a Japanese newspaper, that the movement directed by him was based on the principle of racial self-determination. He did his utmost to transmit his ideas to his countrymen inducing them to revolutionary progressive tendencies. The Mongolians both of the noble and low classes readily adopted the principles of his program; but in the depth of their hearts they seemed, at the same time, to be afraid of becoming Bolshevized; and though deeply impressed by the Bolsheviks, who declared themselves the champions of the oppressed Eastern nations, they could hardly have anything in common with the Soviets except common enemies, considering the conditions as they have now developed.

What Really Took Place

The uprising was a fizzle. In the middle of August a group of seven armed Mongolian horsemen headed by the leader of the Party himself scared the invalid men, women, and children at Halun-Arshan Resort, where they suddenly appeared and announced themselves to be but a body of their large army operating all over Barga.

Another group broke the railway line near Unur station about 90 miles East of Hailar, and disrupted the telegraph and telephone connection between Hailar and Harbin. The railway traffic was suspended for about 12 hours.

An armored train was despatched to the spot to repules the insurgents and protect those repairing the railway. While the repairs were in progress near Unur, the passenger train, when on its way to Manchuli, was fired on somewhere near Ugunor station 18 miles West of Hailar. A military train was immediately sent to Ugunor and it cleared out the insurgents who fled and dispersed on the approach of the train. Simultaneouly a group of armed horsemen, numbering not above ten, appeared near Chalainor and drove away some hundred head of cattle and horses belonging to Russian emigrants living at Chalainor. Nearly all the animals were afterwards recovered by their owners.

Some merchants of Hailar, trading in the interior of Barga, were held up by small bodies of rebels there; others scared by the rumors of the uprising fled to Hailar.

Mongols and Buryats frightened by the rumors spread by the fleeing people from the places where they "saw large armies of rebels" left their usual abodes and moved, driving herds of their cattle, horses, and sheep, towards Hailar and further to the north-east as they thought that region beyond the reach of the rebel troops.

Outset of the Rebellion Well Planned

The movement, though insignificant because of the lack of forces, seems to have borne the character of a well-thought-of plan: the dealers and firm agents that happened to be in the zone where the movement spread were held up at the same time at many different places that are far apart from one another, which signifies that an order had been given beforehand from one center directing the movement—there being no telephone or telegraph in the country—to hold up the people at a certain time in order to prevent them from going to Hailar or Manchuli, and carrying news relative to the participants in the rebellion, their plans, forces, etc.

The population of Hailar and Manchuli were greatly alarmed by the news of the uprising, which spread with lightning rapidity and, as usually happens, exaggerated the seriousness of the movement, and the number of the rebel troops. Many families left for Harbin.

Some of the firms in Hailar were much troubled by the absence of news from their agents in the interior. The events brought about a temporary check in transporting wool on the railway.

Chinese Authorities Affected, Prompt Measures Taken

The simultaneous appearance of several groups of the rebels at several places, the wealthy stockraisers crowding in their flight towards Hailar, the information about the operations of armed bands received through those arriving from different parts in the interior—all this produced upon the population and the authorities an impression as if all the tribes were up and marching to Hailar on all sides. Forces consisting of about 10,000 soldiers were hurriedly concentrated in Hailar region, a regiment of cavalry and some hunded of foot soldiers—the latter by motor-cars—were despatched to the interior, the town itself was strengthened by digging trenches around it. No skirmish worthy of the name, however, took place.

While these preparations were in progress the situation cleared, and the weakness of the rebels became evident. The Chinese offered to open negotiations. The Barguts were only too glad to comply with the offer. And the Chinese delegates and the leader of the rebels met at Zhanshun-Suman, a place about 260 miles south-west of Hailar. The negotiations, with some interruption, were conducted for about a month. At the opening of the negotiations the Barguts' aspirations were so great as to lead them to demand of the Chinese the fulfilinent of the eight articles of the agreement that had been concluded at Kiahta, June 7, 1915. They also denounced Prince Gwei-Fu, the Amban, accusing him of inefficiency and of doing nothing for the welfare of his country. The Chinese made no concession at any point to the Barguts.

The Barguts having only, as was said above, not more than a hundred untrained horsemen, found themselves absolutely unable to act effectively against the Chinese troops. Even guerilla warfare for which they were reported to have prepared proved not within their means and power. And the outside support that the rebels, perhaps, reckoned on had not been received. Therefore, considering their real situation, the Barguts became more yielding; at the last session of the conference their proposal was restricted to one point only—election of the Amban by the people of Barga instead of his appointment by the Chinese central government. The Chinese delegates in order to put a speedy end to the issue seemed to have made some vague promise concerning this proposal. And the leader of the Barguts went to Mukden—where he has ever since stayed—to conduct direct negotiations with the Mukden authorities. His following returned to their respective homes

It was reported in the local press that while holding conference with the Mukden authorities Mersai demanded recognition in principle of the following conditions:

1. The Mongolian Government at Hailar to be radically reformed and a parliament convoked with a president elected by public vote.

2. An additional expenditure of 100,000 yuan to be granted for purposes of administration, development of industry and sanitary provisions.

3. Chinese troops in the interior of Hulunpuir to be withdrawn.

4. The conservative faction in the Mongolian Government at Hailar to be disposed of.

5. The power of taxation to be transferred to the Mongolians.

6. Definite recognition of autonomy in Hulunpuir to be given.

Result of the Negotiations

Later it was reported that an agreement was reached with the result that Hulunpuir District would have self-government, but would remain under Chinese sovereignty. That a council would be created consisting of representatives of each district of Barga, which would be responsible for administration, legislation, and supervision there. The chief of the council would be elected. The expenses of administration would be increased from $100,000 to $200,000, and $50,000 would be devoted to the payment of police and other expenses, and $40,000 for education, and that the Chinese agreed to withdraw all their expeditionary forces, and promised that none of those who took part in what was practically a revolution should be punished. It is difficult to confirm whether all these conditions or any of them have been realized. At least, to an outside observer, no noticeable changes in the state of affairs has occurred. And the aspiration for independence is still strong in the Mongols; they, therefore, have never discontinued to be a constant source of worry and apprehension on the part of the Chinese, particularly at times when the political matters in the country stand as they do now. There are many in the country who are ready to oppose the existing state of affairs in Barga. They are, perhaps, cowed and discouraged for the time being. But the potency of smoldering hatred and the aspiration for independency must be reckoned with, especially if malcontents are courted as allies and friends by other hostile forces. The Chinese are, therefore, taking every precautionery measure. It was reported that in the middle of October the National Government wishing to confer with Mongolian Princes issued instructions for calling a conference of Mongolian and Tibetan Princes.

Rich in natural resources, entirely undeveloped, sparsely settled with nomadic tribesmen without means and power themselves to control their own country and manage by themselves its political affairs, Barga has been, and will for some time be, a source of contention for the neighbouring and even distant Powers.

Opium and Narcotics in Harbin and Mukden

BY J. B. POWELL

WHILE accurate figures are unobtainable, it is believed that Harbin, with its Russian population of approximately 100,000 and its Chinese population of possibly 500,000, is the largest market in the Far East for narcotics, that is, prepared "dope" such as morphine, heroin, etc. It is also a large market for raw opium which is consumed by the Chinese population, the opium being grown in Heilungkiang province or smuggled into North Manchuria from Chinese Turkestan through Soviet Russia or through Outer Mongolia which is controlled by Soviet Russia. It is not believed that much raw opium is smuggled into Harbin through the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen, but this cannot be said regarding the "dope" business, that is, the trade in prepared narcotics which practically is monopolized by large Japanese firms having their headquarters within the Japanese leased zone at Dairen. It is also reported that there are Chinese agents who act for the Japanese "dope" ring, but the actual retailing of the narcotics is said to be controlled by Koreans, who, when arrested by the Chinese police authorities always demand, and receive, Japanese consular protection.

The "Pill box" in Harbin where the author watched for half an hour while a procession of dope-addicts entered and left

Prepared narcotics, said to amount to many millions of dollars a year, are consumed in Harbin both by the Russians and by the Chinese, there being hundreds of retail shops or so-called "dispensaries" where the products are dispensed either in the from of medicines or where drug addicts may obtain a "shot" for as small a sum as 10 cents (about G.02 cts.) The worst users of dope in Harbin are the poorer classes, these unfortunates seemingly obtaining some little temporary relief from their hunger and physical troubles by taking a "shot" of morphine or heroin. The pictures accompanying this article were taken by the writer on a prominent street in the center of Pristan, or the Russian center of Harbin. During a period of about thirty minutes, while the writer watched the place, more than a dozen beggars, Chinese and Russians, entered and emerged. Finally the proprietor, or one of the employes, came out to investigate and also had his picture taken before he could dodge back into the shop. The shop had a vestibule in front with a small peep-hole in the door. The customer would knock, following which the peep-hole would be opened and the customer inspected. Then the door would be opened for the customer, who after a brief period would emerge and then proceed back to the chief, or Kitaiska Street, to resume his occupation. There are said to be more than 600 of these beggars, Russians and Chinese, who operate in Pristan, and most of them are patrons of the Korean dope shops, where a "shot" of morphine or diluted heroin is dispensed for a few coppers.

According to the Harbin police department, frequent efforts are made to close these Korean dope shops, but they seemingly are able to obtain Japanese cousular protection and

Beggars departing after having received a ten-cent "shot" in the arm

thus escape prosecution and closure. Several months ago the shop shown in these pictures was picketed by the Harbin police department and all Chinese and Russians prevented from entering, but soon it was found that another shop had been opened in another block and the word passed to the beggars who went to the new shop. The Japanese Consul in Harbin, Mr. Yagi, is reported to have done everything possible to close these Korean dope shops, but he has always been overruled by someone "higher-up" who apparently has influence in Tokyo. Recently it has been reported that Mr. Yagi is shortly to be transferred, owing to criticism on the part of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Harbin—whether due to his attempts to stop the Harbin dope trade is not known. At any rate the business seems to be strongly intrenched and according to reliable report, participated in by a powerful "ring" which has strong political influence in Tokyo. The participation of Koreans in this trade does not reflect credit upon the present and supposedly modern educated Koreans, who frequently appeal to world sympathy in connection with their independence aspirations.

Freight Clerk Arrested

Of interest in connection with the foregoing account of the Japanese-Korean narcotics business in Harbin was a report appearing in *Manchuria Daily News* (organ of the South Manchuria Railway published in Dairen) on November 16 which stated that the Japanese police had raided the house of a Mr. Okajima in Dairen and had discovered parcels of morphine valued at Yen 4,300. Mr. Okajima was a freight clerk employed on the South Manchuria Railway and it was alleged that he had been engaged in smuggling narcotics from the Japanese leased zone into Chinese territory. The report in the newspaper stated, "He seems to have been implicated in the smuggling of like contraband dozens of times, their total prices being put at hundreds of thousands of yen." It was not stated why the Japanese police had arrested this particular freight clerk, because according to the Chinese police authorities in Harbin and Mukden there are dozens of Japanese who are engaged in this business of smuggling narcotics from the Kwantung leased area along the South Manchuria Railway to Changchun where the parcels are delivered to employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway who transport them to Harbin. Since the Chinese police have no authority in the Japanese zone along the South Manchuria line, the Chinese are powerless to stop the traffic and, as stated, the actual dispensing of the drugs in Harbin is controlled by Koreans, who also have Japanese extraterritorial protection.

Another view of a Harbin dope joint

An Adventurous Missionary With a Flair For Physiognomy

(*Special Correspondence to the Review*)

Most Occidentals think all Chinese "look alike" but the Rev. Charles J. Leonard, a member of the Southern Baptist Mission and the only American missionary in all North Manchuria, claims that he can tell at a glance the particular section of Shantung or Chihli provinces that most of the Chinese in North Manchuria have emigrated from. This statement probably is somewhat of an exaggeration because there are some 13,000,000 Chinese immigrants in North Manchuria, but before coming to the North Manchurian country, the Rev. Mr. Leonard and his wife were stationed for practically ten years in the particular section of Shantung which has supplied most immigrants to this section. During their residence in Shantung they made a close study of the language and customs as well as the characteristics of the people with whom they associated.

Rev. Leonard claims that Chinese people have resided in their native villages for so many generations that each locality has produced its special characteristics in language-tones and their general physical make-up has been moulded into special types and while all persons of the Chinese race do resemble each other or "look alike" to use the stereotyped phrase, there are remarkable differences which are evident to the close observer and the differences are especially observable when the Chinese move to new localities.

"I can always look at a man," said Rev. Leonard, "and determine immediately whether he came from east Shantung, west Shantung or Chihli without even waiting to listen to his dialect, which always betrays him. If he is from east Shantung, one can tell from the shade of his color and facial characteristics whether he is from Tengchowfu or Hwang-hsien. If he is from Yieh county, the countyseat of which is Laichowfu city, I can tell whether he is from west or north of the city."

New Race in Manchuria

Rev. Leonard is of opinion that Manchuria is producing a distinctly new race of Chinese people that is becoming radically different from the Chinese south of the Great Wall. his explanation being based on the fact that different sections of the earth's surface produce different types of individuals. One of the foreign consuls in Harbin also made a similar statement to the writer, but his explanation was somewhat different and was based on the fact that only the more adventurous or hardier Chinese ever emigrate from their home communities. In earlier days the Chinese Empire sent armies to the Manchurian frontier and then left them there for long periods, sometimes for their entire lives. Since the soldiers did not bring their families with them they naturally intermarried with the native tribes of the district such as the Manchus, Mongols, Tatars, and so on, this custom having a natural tendency to change the characteristics of the people. In recent years there has been much intermarriage between Chinese and Russians, particularly along the border where Chinese peasant farmers frequently marry Russian peasant women from the Siberian side of the line. Then in addition to the soldiers the old Peking Government was accustomed to the practice of banishing criminals and political offenders to Manchuria.

A combination of all these factors has been to produce a new and hardier race of Chinese, the difference being immediately discernable to the foreigner who has resided for many years in sections of China south of the Great Wall, but particularly in the Yangtsze Valley or South China. According to Rev. Leonard the Chinese from different sections of China south of the Great Wall also engage in different occupations when they emigrate to Manchuria, those from east Shantung taking the lead in business affairs while those from other parts of Shantung and Chihli provinces have become the back-bone of the farming communities. Practically all Chinese in official life in Manchuria are second or third generation Chinese whose ancestors emigrated in earlier days to the Kirin-Mukden sections of Manchuria.

An Exceptional Missionary

The Rev. Mr. Leonard is himself a distinct type of the genus missionary. He calls himself a "pioneering" missionary and disdains any desire for a "white-collar" job in a Chinese port. With a territory nearly as large as the State of Texas and some 13,000,000 prospects, he spends most of his time in what he calls his "field." The writer first ran on to him in a little river town on the Sungari where he was distributing religious tracts. Noticing a large crowd of Chinese surrounding a foriegner, it was first thought that some Russian was being mobbed, but closer inspection disclosed the foreigner to be an American missionary who was talking and joking with the Chinese in their own native dialect and at the same time handing out religious tracts which the Chinese were examining with considerable curiosity, in fact so much curiosity that his supply was soon exhausted.

Rev. Leonard, who comes from Statesville, North Carolina, likewise does not fulfill the popular conception of the missionary from the standpoint of garb. When the writer first saw him he was wearing high-top boots, corduroy hunting trousers and a sheep-skin coat. He is tanned almost to the color of his Chinese associates and claims that he has no fear of bandits, which infest the out-of-the way places. He has succeeded in establishing a number of Chinese churches in this frontier country and says that some of them have become self-supporting. He spends fully two-thirds of his time in the country and the same applies to Mrs. Leonard. "We find the Chinese the most human people on earth and have come to love and respect them," he says, "Also we have found little or none of the so-called anti-foreign spirit among them that is always being talked about."

Harbin, Nov. 20.

A Chinese Woman Leader in Singapore

(*From The Review's Correspondent.*)

Madame Ho Shing Ngee, with four companions who are acting as her secretaries, is in Singapore, where she has been entertained at various functions.

Madam Ho Shing Ngee is on a world-tour, with the object of gathering knowledge of western methods and raising funds for the extension of the silk industrial school named for her husband. Apart from her official position, she is the principal of the silk industrial school, Canton. Besides her expert knowledge of the silk industry, she is also keenly interested in the welfare movement of women and children.

At a dinner given in her honor at the Garden Club, Tanah Merah, recently by Aw Boon Haw, at which many leading members of the Chinese community were present, Aw Kwee Kay, representing the host, said that Madam Ho was collecting funds for the Chong Khai School which had been established to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, formerly Treasurer and Executive Member of the State Council of China. The late Chong Khai had been loyal to his Party and country, and to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen for a period of twenty years. The other object of the school was to give the people a chance of learning the science of agriculture, so that this industry might be improved for the benefit of the people and country.

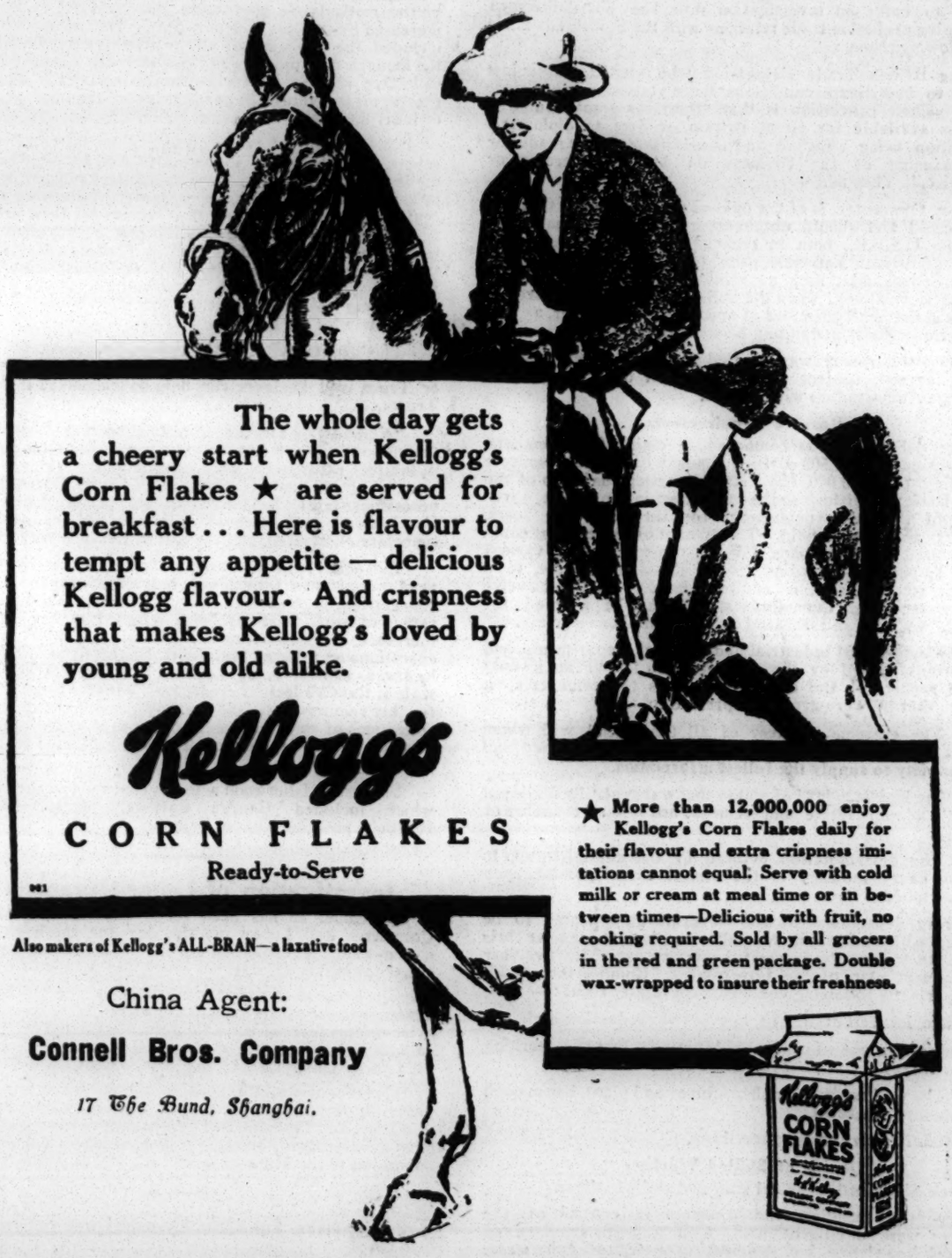
Madame Ho, on replying, explained that her principal object in taking this world tour was to raise funds for the Chong Khai School. This school had been established to commemorate the memory of her late husband, who was assassinated in the fourteenth year of the Republic. At the time members of the Party to which he belonged had proposed to establish a library in his memory. But it had occurred to her that although a library was useful to the people, yet it was much more important to improve the agriculture and industries of the country.

Madame Ho added that the Chong Khai School had been established by her with the sum of $20,000 contributed by the Government and a further sum of $100,000 donated by members of the Party and friends of her late husband. It was established in the spring of the sixteenth year of the Chinese Republic. But the funds of the school were limited, in consequence the courses of study were also restricted, and apparatus were inadequate to meet the requirements of pupils.

"There are now 200 students in the school," continued Madam Ho, "and these pupils are admitted free of charge. There are four classes for poor children. The life-work of the late Liew Chong Khai was the achievement of the "San Min Chu I" which embrace improvements in agricultural industries of the country. The school has been established specifically for this purpose, and its objects are to carry on the ambition which my late husband cherished. If we could improve our methods of silk culture we should not only be able to recover the loss of trade but would also appreciably increase the exports of our country."

Tong Lau, the Chinese Consul, spoke in the highest terms of Madam Ho's patriotism and loyalty to Dr. Sun.

Singapore, November 16, 1929.



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Russia as a Market for British Goods

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 29*)

The British Trade Delegation, which recently visited Russia to make an investigation into the possibilities of developing profitable trade relations with the Soviet, has made the following report:

The British Trade Delegation who visited Russia last March to investigate conditions there yesterday issued their report. Their conclusion is that "there is a great volume of business available for Great Britain, subject to diplomatic recognition being afforded and if arrangements be made for the financing of the business on long-term credit or otherwise." They add—

The Committee is of the opinion that the British Government could and should obtain assurances and/or guarantees from the U.S.S.R., both in regard to the liquidation of the claims of British nationals prior to 1917 and to cessation of hostile propaganda, such as would justify it in resuming diplomatic relations, when the U.S.S.R. would be prepared to discuss in detail all questions of an economic character, as well as other questions outstanding between the two countries.

Since this report was drafted the Government have, of course, agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament to exchange Ambassadors with Russia.

Russia's Requirements

The delegation was composed of eighty-four members, representing over 1,500 British firms with capital resources exceeding £700,000,000. Mr. Piatakov, acting chairman of the State Bank, furnished to the committee, in confidence, particulars of Russia's requirements for the next five years, covering a very wide field. The amount of capital that could be invested in concessions for the construction of various works amounted, according to the Russian estimate, to 70 millions sterling, and, in addition, imports of about twelve millions sterling. Conessions would also be granted for railroad works to an estimated cost of 20 millions sterling.

The number of industrial undertakings, departments, and institutions visited by the delegates was 156. "From a study of the reports of the delegates," states the committee, "it appears that all were greatly impressed by—

1. The extreme courtesy of all the officials with whom contact was made, their readiness to answer every inquiry, and their anxiety to supply the fullest information.

2. The high standard of ability that was generally displayed by both administrative and technical heads in all branches of industry.

3. The determination evinced by the administrators to develop every industry to the utmost extent possible upon the most modern lines.

Every department of the Government appeared to be working with enthusiasm to elaborate plans to organise their full quota toward the successful carrying out of the five-year development plan of the Government. Running through all the reports the following comments constantly recur:—

Factories well organised, but cost of production high.

Impression one of considerable activity, factories working two (or three) shifts of seven hours each.

Works well equipped with machines and plant, but method of production wasteful.

Administrative costs appear high.

Dearth of Skilled Workers

Lack of trained technical staff and skilled labour.

Generally speaking, the directors in control of the factories were intelligent men, with a high standard of technical knowledge but deficient in practical experience. The greatest difficulty was the speeding up of output due to the great dearth of skilled and particularly the more highly skilled type of worker. To make good this deficiency it was estimated that at least 75 per cent of the skilled workers were employed on piecework terms and remunerated according to output. The most highly skilled worker received in some cases as much as twice the wages paid to the lowest category (unskilled workers).

"Without any basis of comparison," adds the report, "a mere statement of the scale of remuneration can convey nothing. The average rate of wages for the factory workers appears to be about 25 roubles a week, but, in view of the conditions, it is virtually impossible to indicate to what amount this would be equivalent in this country."

Agriculture

The delegation being almost entirely industrial very little investigation regarding agricultural development was possible, and the Committee were not in a position to confirm the accuracy of the statement given to them. It was the view of the Agricultural Department that by systematic improvement in the methods of production the yield per acre should be increased by at least 30 per cent. The measures proposed included the replacing of all the primitive wooden ploughs by the modern steel ploughs and an increase in the number of collective and Soviet farms, the productivity of which was at present on an average 20 per cent higher than the productivity of individual peasants' farms.

"A problem of very considerable interest," adds the report, "is whether a Communist Government, dependent on the industrialist population for its political support, will be able to satisty and encourage the peasantry by securing a sufficient real value for the payment they receive for their produce. It is obvious that unless the peasant can be supplied with the implements of agriculture and the other manufactured goods that he requires at a price that will still leave him a margin for the improvement of his condition there will be no inducement to him to put in further labour to increase the productivity of his holdings."

The Committee, in their conclusions, point out that every industry in Russia is controlled by a Government Department or Trust, and business can only be transacted through these Trusts.

"Nominally, for the industrial workers," it is stated' "taxation does not appear to be heavy, but their contribution in indirect taxation is very considerable. Among the main sources of national taxation are the Trusts, through which all necessities must be purchased at prices fixed by the Government. All internal initiative and competition are therefore eliminated, and the cost of living is very high."

Financial facilities were only obtainable by Russia on most uneconomic terms, not only with regard to interest charges but in regard to cost of purchases made in consideration of such facilities being granted to her. There was, therefore, every inducement for Russia to enter into trading operations on a large scale with British firms. The barrier, however, against doing business with the U.S.S.R. on a large scale is Russia's lack of credit and liquid financial resources for her requirements, and the Government can only enter into obligations of an extensive character to meet the needs of the Russian people if long credit can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Sir Joseph Isherwood acted as chairman of the Committee, which included George Balfour, M. P., Sir Robert Hadfield, and Sir William Tritton.

Investigation of Labor Organizations

December 25 has been set by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor as the day for the beginning of a nation-wide investigation of the vaaious labor unions in existence in this country.

The purpose of the investigation by the Ministry will be to ascertain the present conditions of the labor unions, the data to be used as reference for the formulation and enforcement of various labor regulations in consequence of the adoption of the Labor Union Law by the Government.

Questionnaires in regard to the condition of each labor union, its past history, the system of organization, the number of officers and the estimated expenses have been sent to various local governments throughout the country. All reports must submitted to the Ministry before the end of January, 1930.

To Improve Health Conditions in Factories

A joint commission has been organized by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Ministry of Public Health for the improvement of health conditions in Chinese factories. The members of the joint commission include the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Jui-Heng Liu; Huang Tze-fan, King Pao-shan, and Lin Chi, all of the Ministry of Public Health; and Mou Ou-chu, Vice-Minister, Chu Mou-chen, Chief of the Labor Division, Chu Shih-kan and Fu Kan-hou, of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The commission will first carry out a thorough investigation of health conditions in the factories all over the country and then adopt measures for their improvement.

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In Defense of the Modern Girl

BY LIU HSUIN CHOH

In recent Chinese society, there is a gloomy shadow of discouragement. Conservative people take part in criticizing those girls who struggle to elevate their position to much the same level as that of boys. They term them "Modern Chinese Girls" so as to stir up a scornful attitude toward them. In reality, the name itself does not connote anything bad. It suggests improvement. The Modern Chinese girls have done nothing wrong.

Formerly women in our Chinese society were only considered as a kind of amusement, belongings of men, and more or less necessary evils. They were compelled to obey whatever their husbands commanded and when they became widows they had to follow their sons' wills. They were fettered by moral teaching which was against any kind of freedom. If they had even the slightest thought of resisting, criticisms, scandals, and despisings soon followed. And at the same time men were free enough to do most everything without censure. How unfair.

Now China is undergoing a reformation. The darkness of society gradually steals away. Cries of "Equality between man and woman" rise up from all sides. Men, except the most conservative, are induced not only to give up their deeply roted conceptions but also to help women in all spheres. Schools have admitted girls and boys on an equal basis. Political institutions have reserved a part of their seats for women. Society has granted women the privilege of enjoying any kind of amusements. Meanwhile women themselves have been much influenced by Western thought. To be sure, many a woman has already faced hardship in trying to raise her position.

Women now undertake the various social activities boldly. For instance, the "Women's Organization" has conducted many things good for women. Many women go out to earn money so as to be self-supporting or to help their husbands to maintain their families. To tell the truth, those who are blamed by the conservative people as "pleasure seekers" and "expensive wives" are in the minority. They cannot be regarded as the whole. Moreover, those evils which are often mentioned by the conservative people, occur mostly in cosmopolitan cities.

The growing popularity of girls is not altogether a fault For the sake of being mutually helpful and to secure a place in society, girls should cultivate the social graces in their association with men. Furthermore, they should not be accused when they enjoy themselves by attending dances, balls and theaters. Women require amusement as well as men.

In conclusion, the present tendency is toward "Moderns." Though some modern girls go wild, conservative people should not take such exceptions as a measure of all. That would be selfish.

Increase in U.S. Far Eastern Trade

Preliminary figures on the trade of 1929, issued recently be Janet H. Nunn, of the Far Eastern section of the U. S. Department of Commerce, state that during the first six months of 1929 the total merchandise exported from the United States to the Far East totaled $411,071,000, an increase of $38,570,000, or 10.3 per cent, compared with $372,101,000 for the corresponding period in 1928. The outstanding feature of the export trade was an increase of 54.4 per cent in sales to Netherland East Indies and of 20.4 per cent to the Philippines. India, Ceylon, and French Oceania were the only countries which decreased their purchases of American products.

During the first half of 1929, 20 per cent of the American raw cotton and petroleum marketed abroad was sold in the Orient; 26 per cent of the iron and steel manufactures; 16 per cent of the automotive products; and 12 per cent of the machinery, besides approximately one-third of the flour; 40 per cent of the canned salmon and sardines; 24 per cent of the leaf tobacco; and 80 per cent of the cigarettes.

Far Eastern countries supplied practically all of the cocoanut oil, raw jute, wood oil, copra, and dessicated cocoanut absorbed by American factories; 98 per cent of the raw silk; 90 per cent of the burlap; 70 per cent of the tea; 15 per cent of the cane sugar; 42 per cent of the wool and 60 per cent of the oriental rugs. America also bought from the Orient considerable quantities of spices, peanuts, furs, and silk fabrics, besides two-thirds of the goat, sheep and lambskins purchased in foreign countries. The whole of the Far East furnished an outlet for 14 per cent of America's total exports and supplied in return 30 per cent of the total imports.

A Missionary's View on Extrality*

BY REV. J. FRANK BUCHER

AS a missionary I have been watching the workings of extraterritoriality in China for twenty-three years. Long ago I gave up any idea of defending it. Surely from the standpoint of Christian Ethics, is has no place in Mission or National Policy. If there is such a thing as Commercial Ethics, even from that standpoint it cannot be upheld, for the ideas underlying extrality are opposed to the basic principle of Ethics. Therefore it can be defended only because it has worked in the past and works now, that it is the only policy that will work, and therefore it is an essential part of the general policy of the Western Governments in dealing with China.

As I look over my years in China I can see just how this policy has related itself to our Christian Missions in China. I can remember when we missionaries considered it an essential aid. In fact, it might be better to say that most of us took it for granted, never giving it a thought. It was, therefore it was right. Under its seeming protection Missions were founded, land leased, buildings erected, and large institutions conducted a splendid work. This extraterritoriality seemed to have been especially ordained of God to aid His struggling servants in China. Look at the splendid educational, medical, and other philanthropic work which has been conducted, all of it bringing the richest blessings to the Chinese, all made possible by the famous three clauses in the Unequal treaties. What better provisions could there be for the extension of His Kingdom in China?

But as time passed by we began to doubt. Things were not so beautiful as they seemed. For instance, there were the educated classes in China. We could talk with them very intelligently about politics, education, social welfare, and kindred subjects. But when we came to discuss religion, and especially the truths of the religion of Jesus Christ, we found that they were incased in an impenetrable armor without the slightest chink thru which "the sword of the Spirit" could find its way. And it was soon apparent to him who could see that the upper-class Chinese were hostile to the teachings of Jesus Christ as taught by the missionaries because they considered the whole thing to be an imperialistic trick, a part of the extraterritorial policy aimed at the political and economic subjugation of China.

The Growth of Hostility

Even in the schools which we conducted, in the hospitals where we healed the sick, this hostility became very apparent. In our schools, instead of the traditional respect shown by student to teacher, too often we had suspicion and hatred. In fact, the very ideas we were teaching were being turned against us. Our Science, our Economics, our Ethics, our Sociology, our Christian teaching, all were turned back against us. We were hoisted upon our own petard. With the result that many students became hostile. Some of the brightest minds left the school. Others remained to heap trouble upon trouble on the heads of the Principal and his colleagues. And the slogans under which they threatened to burn our buildings and kill our teachers were, "Down with Imperialism!" "Down with Extraterritoriality!"

All these twenty-three years that I have been in China, I have never known a time when we missionaries were not compelled to search into the motives of every applicant for baptism and church-membership because we were afraid that he was trying to hide some rottenness under the skirts of extraterritoriality. Notorious bandits would profess repentance in order to hide in Mission compounds. Weak or unworthy church members could not resist the temptation to use the name of the missionary as a means of winning law-suits. Bolder church-members often made a business of interfering in law-suits in the name of the missionary. Boxes full of opium were marked with the name of the mission or missionary and carried safely past the searching officials. Owing to the clannish spirit of the Chinese, or to fear, not even the most trusted church-members would tell the missionary of these secret doings. And thus the missionary was made an innocent party to defaming the name which he held most precious.

From the Mission standpoint, the best that we can say for extraterritoriality is that without it we might not have so many mission stations, might not have so many schools, hospitals, and other philanthropic institutions, even might not have so many church-members. Perhaps we might have more Christians.

Business and Extrality

If we were to consult the stock-holders of large, foreign firms we would probably be told that extraterritoriality is the only policy under which to do business in China. They may say that to abolish it means ruin for them. Then if we consult their books and discover just how many millions they have taken out of China in dividends, well, it is no wonder they consider it a good policy. Indeed "them was the days."

Nor can it be denied that at least some of these firms assisted in bringing about a decided advance in Chinese living conditions. Taikoo sugar is much to be preferred to the native product. Kerosene oil, with the cheap lamps introduced by the Oil Companies, is much better than the smoky candles and primitive vegetable oil lamps formerly used by the Chinese. Foreign cloths are much finer woven than the local cloths. But the fact of the matter is that these firms did not establish their agencies in China to better Chinese living conditions. They are here to get every cent of profit they can get. The Chinese are considered only as potential buyers. Therefore any by-products of the trade that may have been advantageous to the Chinese can hardly be counted to the moral credit of the foreign firms.

And so, in those palmy days, as I looked down from my home on the hill, I would see a British flag waving over a British agency just directly below my home, a little distance away an American flag waving over an American agency, and if I walked up into the City, I would see several British flags protecting British agencies. And above our Mission compounds floated the American flag. When one of these numerous Chinese generals would pass thru our city, levying sums from the various merchants, these flags were very much in evidence. At such times the Chinese agent of one of the firms which flew the American flag would come into my study and say "We are working together. We are under the protection of the same flag. We are Americans, hence we must stand together in this crisis." On the face of it, his proposition looked logical. Nor was that pill made any the sweeter by the fact that the character of that Chinese gentlemen was not such as the missionary admired, and that, in the course of his business as agent for the American firm, he had pulled off at least one clever bit of trade that brought him some thousands of dollars profit. Yes, indeed "them was the days"—not merely for foreign firms but also for Chinese agents.

Extrality Stupid

But were those days such a brilliant success? It is true that comparatively few companies took large sums out of China. But what about the losses thru anti-British boycotts, anti-Japanese boycotts, anti-foreign boycotts? Who paid the losses of the many smaller firms that went into bankruptcy when those movements wrought havoc in foreign trade? And who is going to collect the many debts owing by the Chinese Government and citizens to the foreign firms? And who can ever estimate the overwhelming tide of hatred that has sprung up among the Chinese against foreigners and foreign trade?

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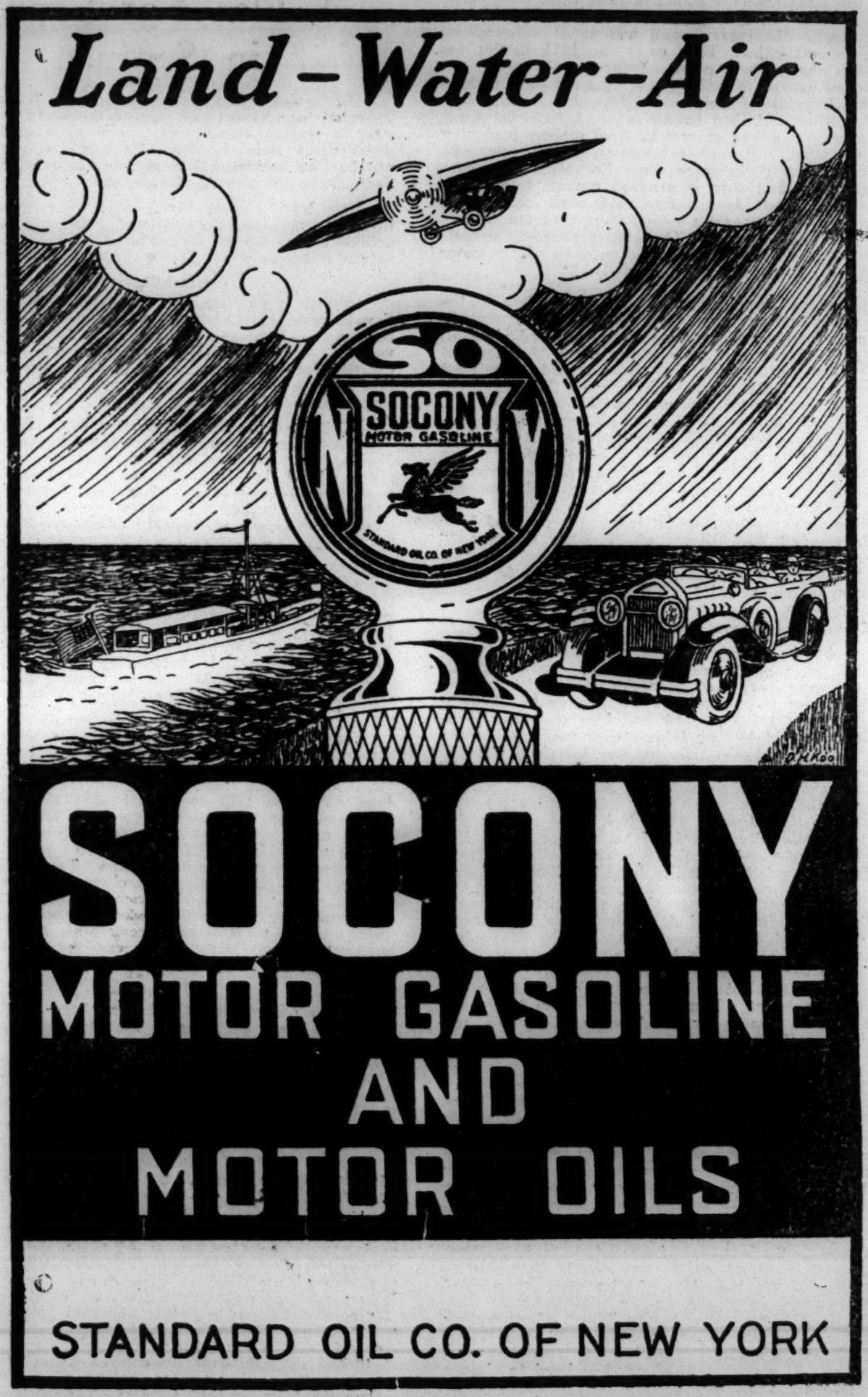
*This essay was accorded Honorary Mention in the recent Essay Contest conducted by The China Critic—Editor.


Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

When I first came to China in 1906, there were times when it was always dangerous to travel off the beaten track. Missionaries and merchants were robbed and sometimes killed. Then came the 1911 Revolution. A sudden change took place. Evidently the word had been passed around that foreigners were not to be molested in the Republic of China. We travelled freely. Missionaries itinerated thru bandit infested districts, sometimes passing bands of several hundred robbers travelling along the road, and were not molested. Robberies and murders of foreigners were few. For some ten years this continued and then a gradual change took place. Robberies, holdings for ransom, and even murders of merchants and missionaries became more frequent. Things went from bad to worse. The almost complete debacle of 1926-27 followed. All this change came about under the slogans of—"Down with imperialism!"

As we read the history of the governments of the world, again and again we are astonished at the stupidity of many of the policies adopted by them. And of all the stupid government policies, extraterritoriality deserves a place among the most stupid. Designed as a means of building up trade between China and the Powers, it long ago lost any usefulness it may have had. Today not only is it worse than useless, but we are compelled to acknowledge that it scarcely exists. In fact, just enough of its shadow remains to be a constant source of irritation to the Chinese, and of insult to the foreigner. Just walk thru any inland Chinese city and hear the shouts of "Foreign Devil!" that ring thru the air. Take your wife or any other foreign lady with you and hear the air resound with shouts of "Foreign Courtezan!" Did you ever feel like wringing the necks of such shouters as that? Not a very good spirit in which to do either trading or preaching, is it?

Chinese No Longer Awed by Foreign Consuls

For months during 1927-28, we missionaries were held back from our fields of labor by our consulates. Then we were permitted to make short visits under special Chinese passports good for six weeks. Finally our government acknowledged just how powerless it is, and we were told by our Consul that we could return to our field at our own risk, for the American Government cannot protect us and will assume no responsibility. And that extraterritoriality is no protection is plainly shown by the many murders of missionaries reported from time to time, four of which took place not very far distant from the city in which I am writing. And, if I am correctly informed, not all the power of all the Powers is sufficient to get those guilty bandit-soldiers punished.

When soldiers enter our cities and wish to occupy our mission buildings, and do occupy them, we report, as in duty bound, to our consulates. But we do not expect our consul to be able to do anything about it. I was able to keep one group of soldiers out of our compound here, but I did it by showing papers from the Nanking Government. Few generals of China today care a snap of their fingers for the American Consulate, nor for any other Consulate.

If extraterritoriality is not dead, it is just about at its last gasp. It can only be revived by large military expeditions from America and Europe and Japan. What present day government would dare propose to its people that millions of dollars shall be spent in sending ships and troops to China in order to refasten the shackles of extrality upon her? Not one would dare do it. Only a one-track, die-hard mind would ever think of such a thing.

The conclusion is evident. Extraterritoriality should be abolished on the law books just as it is in fact. New treaties must be completed between equals, both parties having an equal say, the rights of all parties safeguarded as is the custom in treaty making. The Chinese Government must assume the responsibility of protecting foreign trade, foreign firms, missions, and individuals. Under present conditions, it will be a tremendous responsibility. A hostile state of mind is hard to change into a friendly one. But I have not forgotten those years after the 1911 Revolution. What the Chinese liberals did at that time they may be able to accomplish again. And the logic of events shows quite plainly that only a friendly Chinese Government can hope to accomplish the task.

A Plea For Capital in Santuao

For several years, representatives of leading firms in Shanghai have visited this part of the world and inquired into its trading possibilities. They maintained that its undeveloped state is due to the lack of transportation and banking facilities. But nothing has been achieved and Santuao remains as it was 20 years ago.

Last May I came here. After 6 months thorough investigation, I cannot see why such a fine port, so free from political disturbances for centuries, and so abundant in natural resources, could not for decades annex prosperity.

General Character

Santuao is an island in a landlocked harbour called the Samsha Basin, whose vastness suits any mighty liner. Its alpine boundary has freed this Switzerland of China from all civil warfare. Tea, paper, and pottery are abundant. Timber is excellent for shipbuilding. As a pleasure resort, its climate ranging from 40 to 90 degrees Fah., and the exquisite scenery surpass those of Riviera.

But Santuao has remained unimproved for 30 years. The depressed state of the inhabitants breeds banditry in winter. Trading is very primitive, and modern methods are altogether absent. Much has been discussed about possible development; the foreigner from whom capital is much desired understands not, and the Chinese who well knows the potentialities, lacks ready capital for improvement.

The tea production here amounts to about 110,000 piculs this year. It is the staple product of this port, and forms about 1/8 of the total export. Though home consumption has been somewhat increased through sales in northern China, much of the demand abroad has declined. The quality is disappointing. The farmers are too distressed to devise better planting methods. But nothing proves more ridiculous than that one port should usurp the products of another. Tea is not produced in Foochow. Most of its tea is shipped unsorted from Santuao to be scented with jasmine flowers, which are also not grown in Foochow.

This way of preparing tea gradually has become disliked abroad, hence the export of unfired tea increased from 278 piculs in 1919, to 2,031 in 1924, and to 74,974 in 1928. Thus we noticed the gradual decline of black tea, from 450,686 in 1923 to 269,615 in 1928. The increase last year, though crippled by a drop abroad, was due mainly to Russia's accelerated demand from 11,695 piculs in 1920 to 256,712 in 1928 for brick tea which is mainly transported overland from Hankow. Tea, if bricked in Santuao, will induce direct purchase from Vladivostock. Further, cheap Ceylon tea has become the bulk of the foreign trade, especially in America, where flavour is not much distinguished as tea is mostly drunk with milk. Hence the introduction of machine-rolling is expected. For this innovation, Santuao has cheap fuel and water power.

Pottery

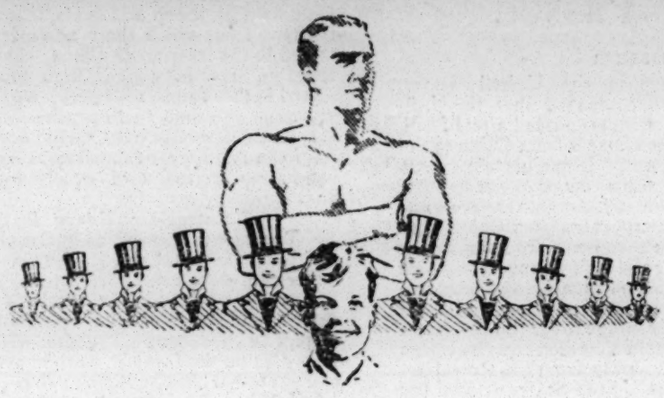
The 100% improvement in the manufacture of the Santuao cheap rice bowls at Wanyao, opposite Santuao, has won strong favor in the northern market, where thir quality of surviving the effect of rough handling is greatly welcomed by Shangtung emigrants to Manchuria. The following figures show the growth of demand for this type of bowl: 1,548 piculs in 1927, 18,000 in 1928 and about 40,000 in 1929. Owing to the low cost of production, demand for these bowls will swell greatly if they are improved along more artistic lines.

Production of 3rd quality paper has also greatly increased: from 2,000 piculs in 1927 to 9,000 in 1928 and to approximately 20,000 in 1929.

Unfortunately there are no banking facilities in Santuao. There are 5 money shops in the 5 surrounding districts, which profit by note issues and loans at 16% to 20% interest. Traders wishing to buy tea and bowls in Santuao must carry with them thousands of silver dollars from Foochow or Newchuang. Import agencies must remit proceeds of their sales by transporting coins to Foochow or Shanghai. Modern banking would do away with much of this clumsy transaction, which required the transportation of $65,000 from Foochow in 1928, besides the large amounts of bullion brought over by merchants who bring in March thousands of silver dollars to buy tea from Santuao farmers. The money is borrowed from tea hongs. During awkward seasons, these hongs often find their loans irrecoverable, hence the collapse.

D. P. Feng

Santuao, Nov. 21



Feeling like 10 men and a boy —especially the boy

"Formerly I regarded a nerve-food on a par with goloshes, flannel next to the skin and dill-water." Thus a contributor wrote in '*Golfing*,' June, 1926.

After a motor-accident, he was persuaded--as he protests—in a weak moment, to try Sanatogen.

"Since then," he writes, "I have felt relatively like ten men and a boy, especially the boy."

Small wonder that he is enthusiastic and recommends Sanatogen. Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of blood and nerves those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which they derive strength and vigour.

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When you see a chemist's shop to-day, step inside and ask for a bottle. So many people are enthusiastic about Sanatogen; why should you not, at least, try it?

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The U. S. Tariff That Was Not Passed

BY GEO W. MISSEMER

Exporters of Chinese products to the United States, at least in several lines, are rather pleased that the U. S. Congress has adjourned without having passed a tariff bill. While it is true that most of the exports from China to the United States are raw products, and it is to a certain extent the policy of the United States to allow raw products to come in free, or with a very small rate of duty, there are some notable exceptions. Incidentally exporters from China of at least two products, namely peanuts and egg products, are at present feeling the power of the President's prerogative which authorizes him to increase the duties on such foreign products as, with the duties assessed by the tariff previously enacted by Congress, have an unfair advantage over home-grown articles. This power, under the tariff that Congress had been considering, it was intended to take away from the President, and some of the newspapers in the United States printed the news with great glee under such headings as, "Hoover Whipped on Tariff."

Although such an important article as raw silk goes free into the United States, and about sixty million gold dollars worth is annually sent from China to the United States (as against five or six times that much from Japan), another important animal textile raw product, namely wool, is under ordinary circumstances taxed very heavily on entrance to the United States, something over thirty gold cents a pound, and the discussions at Washington during the extra session which recently came to a close indicated that strong pressure would be brought to bear by the sheepgrowers of the West to increase even this heavy duty. The Australian producers who supply most of the wool which is subject to this heavy tax naturally started an agitation to retaliate against the United States in case a still heavier duty was imposed.

China's Wool Goes into American Carpets

Under the present tariff the kind of wool that is exported from China goes into the United States free. It is known as carpet wool, and its name correctly describes its use, that is, it is used for the making of carpets. The wool that is exported from China comes mostly from the north-west provinces and also from Mongolia, is short and coarse, and is not suitable for use in making wearing apparel. Incidentally, a term used in the wool trade, "clothing" wool is an example of a trade description which does not give the general reader a correct idea. "Clothing" wool is not the kind that is used in making clothing, at least not mostly. What is known as combing wool is used mostly for that. "Clothing" wool comprises the shorter hairs which are left on the "clothing" of one of the machines through which the wool is passed in order to prepare it for use.

In past years sometimes as much as fifteen million dollars worth of this carpet wool has been exported from China to the United States. Some years it has dwindled to less than five million dollars. Argentinia, Syria, India and South Africa are some of the countries which compete with China in the American carpet wool market. One of the principal centers of carpet manufacture is Philadelphia, but among the carpet manufacturing spots in the United States which keep a very keen eye on the China wool market is the little inland city of Amsterdam, New York, where a very fine grade of carpets marketed all over the United States is manufactured. The carpet making machinery is housed in about a score of large, modern buildings, and a great deal of the wool used there comes from China, but so little does the average American think about the source of the articles that he uses in his daily life that people who buy those carpets within ten miles of said city are quite surprised when they learn that the wool that goes into making them comes from China, or some other far-away country.

Chinese Products in America

In fact, neither Americans in China nor in America anywheres nearly realize to what an important extent China products enter into the daily life of Americans.

If you should broach the subject to the average American he will more than likely hit upon tea as the big export from China to America and the rest of the world. As a matter of fact in this particular article China is nowadays badly outclassed by several other countries. But that Chinese wool goes largely into making of the Axminister and Brussels carpets that they tread on daily, that many Chinese feathers go into the pillows that they sleep on, that Chinese beans are used in making the pungent sauces which they put on their beefsteaks, that there are very good chances that the vici-"kid"-shoes that they wear are made from the hides of goats grown in China, that Chinese hides enter considerably into making of their sole leather, that the oil extracted from a nut grown mostly on trees growing in the interior of China forms the basis of their best varnishes, that a large proportion of the "hot dogs" that they eat are covered with a by-product of Chinese pigs, sheep and goats, that the antimony that hardens the type from which their newspapers are printed is mostly mined in the interior of China, that the very valuable metal tungsten used in various high grade electrical apparatus is mined in the Yangtsze valley, that the most of the bristles which go into their tooth brushes come from Chinese pigs, is surprising news not only to the average American in America but to a majority of Americans in China—the above being in addition to the more widely known articles, such as silks, furs and egg products.

Extremely Heavy Duty on Tungsten

The recent discussions in Congress brought public attention to the fact that shoes, quite surprisingly to the average American, were among the articles which came to the United States free of duty. The result is that women's shoes from Austria and Switzerland are prominant objects in the average American shoe store. Together with shoes, leather and hides were also on the free list, but the makers of the proposed tariff had agreed to change all this; shoes, leather and hides were all scheduled to pay duty. America produces most of the cow hides it uses, and the imports from China, India and Argentine are only in addition the huge American supply. But when it comes to the manufacture of leather from goatskins, in which America leads the world the raw product is almost exclusively imported from abroad, China being prominent among the suppliers. India runs about neck-and-neck with China in the supply of goatskins.

Peanuts and egg products have already been mentioned. Here are two important exports from China which have been imported into America in sufficient quantities to "hit" the American peanut growers in Virginia and egg farmers all over America. They raised such a hue and cry that the President something over half a year ago increased the duties, and it was proposed under the new tariff to increase these duties still further.

There is one particular metal produced in China, which is practically the only foreign country that supplies this product to America—namely tungtsen, which is extremely heavily taxed on its entrance into the United States. Americans squirm a little when they have to pay 22½ per cent duty on motor cars—and to treat shoes as luxuries, as the Chinese tariff does, strikes the average American as rather odd. But these are as nothing to the duty which America assesses on Chinese tungsten, a duty which worked out on an *ad valorem* basis comes to roughly two hundred per cent.

Revolution in China

(*From New York Herald-Tribune*)

General Motors sold more automobiles in China in the first six months of 1929 than it had ever sold in any previous entire year—twice as many, in fact—and the bulk of the business, according to Donald Skinner, advertising manager of the G. M. C. of Japan, came from outside the treaty ports.

That little datum is more important than all the interminable fighting which fills the cables from China. Politically, China is a mess; economically, despite the interference of war with business, she develops constantly. Her commerce grows in the years of worst civil wars. When one port is in the doldrums because the soldiers have cut off trade with the interior, others prosper. New railroads are not being built, except in Manchuria, but from every city a network of dirt roads begins to radiate—bad enough roads, judged by American standards, but good enough to bear the burden of overloaded trucks and touring cars. China's very backwardness in railroads increases the opportunity for automobiles, and whereas a trunk railroad line is today almost an invitation to the generals to seize it and its rolling stock, the modest automobiles ply their way relatively unmolested.

A decade ago the famine relief committees began giving their relief in the form of wages to road builders, and that method is still used by the China Famine Fund. When it was necessary to carry rice to hungry districts on coolies' backs, the cost of transportation rapidly ate up the sacks of grain. Today, increasingly, in every province of China, roads are opening up new and swifter channels of distribution. For transportation to some of the interior cities the cars have to be dismantled and carried, coolie-back, in parts and then reassembled in the remote centers of population. But the appeal of the motor cars overrides even such obstacles, and wherever the cars go the roads soon follow. Those wheels and gears and carburetors, piled high on sweating coolies' backs, are more effective revolutionists than the fanatic Nationalists of the Kuomintang. A half century hence the historians of China will have forgotten the names of the warring generals; but they will remember what the growth of the automobile industry did to foster trade and integrate the nation.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Vital World Issues Discussed in a Novel

Consequences, by Julia E. Ford, with an Introduction by John Haynes Holmes. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 342 pp.

This author shows that she has a good knowledge of the history, art, and philosophy, not only of England, but also of China and India. As she puts it herself, "In this novel I have sought to present types, through individuals representing certain philosophies of life, expressing opposite and contrasted points of view, embodied in conduct and protrayed as Consequences."

Ramondi, hero of this story, only son of the British imperialist Gordon Hamilton, Marquis of Berkeley, is an active and handsome young painter. After his graduation from the college which his father expects him to leave with honor, he goes home, and tells the pater that he would have failed had he not been helped by a Chinese friend. He disappointed his father by becoming a painter, a profession which the latter considered not suitable "for the son of a gentleman."

Katherine, daughter of Lord Saxsville, partner of Gordon Hamilton in trade in the Far East, is a little, charming "lady-ship". Ann is Katherine's friend staying with her as a guest. The personality of these two young women is quite different. They look at world figures with quite different eyes. One is a typical daughter of capitalist, the other a friend of the poor. They discuss, among other character . Gandhi. Katherine sneers:

"How can you place him among master spirits? He was a traitor to his country!" Ann quickly comes back, "A traitor? A traitor to what country?" "The country to which every Indian owes allegiance,—Great Britain." "If the German Emperor had taken London and held it by force for exploitation would you call yourself a traitor for trying to bring that alien rule to an end? It is certainly true that people seldom ask themselves why Gandhi finally opposed the British Government. Before one can understand and criticize Gandhi, one must follow the effect in India of the continuation of the Rowlett Acts after the war; and the Amritsar massacre, directed by General Dyer and approved by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Gandhi up to this time, was a friend to Great Britain. It was such inexcusable acts that changed his allegiance and make him rise up to free his country of tyranny." Katherine, in her usual "lady-like" way, smiles and says, "Spinning-wheels to conquer Great Britain!"

This time Ramondi replies "Surely,—a new way to fight. Better read up on what spinning-wheels have done to Great Britain's cotton industry, Katherine." Ann supported by saying, "You might add the recent blots on America's escutcheon,—Nicaragua, for instance."

Non-cooperation for Indians and boycott for Chinese are no doubt the best measures which the two big races have taken to attack their foreign aggressors. The boycott China put upon Hongkong cost Great Britain £400,000 a day for fifteen months, and that is no doubt China's great weapon. She has used that method against Great Britain and Japan many times. When Katherine insisted that boycott doesn't amount to anything, and it the Indians boycott and refuse to pay taxes, the British Government may confiscate their property and take their cattle, Ramondi answered in the shortest but most effective way by saying, "And that will mean?—Bloodshed —Revolution!" Further on he said that whatever good has been done to the Indians by the Britishers was incidental and on the material plane, like the opening of railways. It is no compensation to India for the moral injury of an alien domination.

In the latter part of the book the author tells the story of how the British originated the idea of selling opium to the Chinese. Ramondi's father, Marquis of Berkeley, was an opium trader. He made his fortune by poisoning thousands of Chinese. The opium trouble was first started in India. In the year 1776, when a financial budget had to be arranged for the British Oriental Empire of India, it was proposed to raise the poppy, make opium and sell it to China. Warren Hastings, who suggested the scheme, wrote home from India that this strange, new, alluring drug was a thing so pernicious that it should be sedulously kept away from his own people and used for purpose of commerce only in the East. The people of England denounced Hastings' proposition as infamous. Notwithstanding, he established in India a monopoly to finance the Government through the traffic in opium. China decreed death to any Chinese implicated in the traffic. Means were found, however, to get the drug in, and its use spread with a rapidity that threatened the very life of the country.

C. C. C.

Peiping Notes

BY HING WONG

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Nanking has authorized the opening of another daily newspaper, this time a *Kuo Min Jih Pao*, in Tientsin, the first number to appear December first next. In Taiyuanfu, Shansi, the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee has also begun a new paper, named *Kuo Min Jih Pao*.

The Kuomintang in Peiping has an organ, the *Hua Pei Jih Pao*, which is doing effective propaganda work for the party and the government at Nanking, aside from printing good news. This paper has the advantage of government financial support and is, therefore, able to publish its own cable news, aside from the materials usually supplied by the leading national and international news agencies having branches here.

The *Hsien Chen Pao*, the *New Morning Post*, supporting the policy of the Shansi warlord, General Yen Hsi Shan, has resumed publication. It was banned several weeks ago by order of the Kuomintang authorities of Peiping and Nanking. On its reapperance a week ago, this Peiping journal stated that henceforth, as before, it would support the legally constituted central government.

Two ex-premiers and former ministers of foreign affairs of the Peking Government, now fugitives from justice in the sight of the Kuomintang in Nanking, are in Mukden. They are Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo and Mr. Kan Lo, who were also at one time ministers of finance. Their presence in the capital of Liaotung, Mukden, has lent weight to the belief in Peiping that General Chang Hsueh Liang and other leaders of the three provinces are be ready to negotiate directly with the Russians to settle the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy. The dispute over the line with constant raids and counter-raids by Russian and Chinese forces along the Sino-Soviet frontiers has caused much suffering, not only to the innocent villagers whose homes have been destroyed by the border fightings, but also to trade and industry. One instance of a Chinese banker having to close his bank and 108 other branches in Shansi, Charhar, Suiyuan, Jehol, and Inner-Mongolia, on account of lack of trade caused by civil war and Sino-Soviet attacks is said to have involved a loss of something like $4,000,000 in the last several months. The militarists in the provinces interested in the Chinese Eastern Railway are said to have spent more than $20,000,000 for defense since the beginning of the controversy. General Chang, nominally an official under the Kuomintang flag, is not supposed to act without the authority of Nanking, however; and an effort is being made to have the negotiations undertaken by officials locally with the aid of the two experienced men mentioned subject to the final approval of the central government before anything will be agreed with the Russians. The last fortnight saw the cities of Peiping and Tientsin visited by a number of political and military agents who were on their way to either Taiyuanfu or Mukden to see General Feng Yu Hsiang and General Yen Hsi Shan.

Peiping is still under martial law, but search of persons in daylight to detect the carrying of arms without permit has not been so frequent. For the week ending November 16, only 17 students were arrested for distribution of pamphlets unfavourable to the Kuomintang party.

Many large families in Peiping, relatives of the former Manchu dynasty, are holding auction sales of their curios and other valuables these days in order to raise funds for current expenses, while the other unemployed, numbering more than 300,000 within the walls, are facing a dreadful winter. For their relief, charitable institutions have opened 26 gruel kitchens to date to supply some of the poor with soft rice. Peiping authorities have executed a number of culprits recently in connection with kidnapping and robbery cases resulting probably from long and unrelieved unemployment.

Kidnappers in Tientsin holding Chen Tso Ling, a Cantonese merchant, have neither received the ransom demanded nor released their victim so far. They have, however, already freed Aaron Brenner, an American fur merchant, whom they took several days ago but subsequently permitted to return home, whether with or without payment of a ransom, no one knows except the victim, who is still too frightened to talk. Mr. Brenner's relatives are unwilling to shed any light on the ransom matter, pending an investigation of the case by both native and concession police in Tientsin.

Peiping, Nov. 24

REDEEMING CHINA'S CHILDHOOD

(Continued from page 484)

severity of man's law, while they were still children. She declared to the writer:

"As a follow-up of child welfare to guard the rights of minors, every community should have a Juvenile Court. The idea of it has challenged the world by its importance. It has demonstrated in the 20 years of its operation in America that if it is made to function effectively it can render enormous good. The purpose of the court is quite clear. Differing from those established under criminal law, its business is not to follow set forms of treatment, but to devise corrective measures for each case brought to its attention.

"A court of this nature must have a man or woman for its judge who besides being well versed in law has a deep and abiding interest in the care and protection and improvement of men, and is cognizant of way in which his good influence on children who come under his guidance can help contribute to a better society. A Juvenile Court may have all the mechanism and auxiliary services, so that it may rank in those respects with the best, but if the judge has not the time for the stupidest parent and the patience for the meanest youngster, he is not suited on the Juvenile Court Bench.

"The idea of the court is individualization both of understanding and treatment. Whether we turn to convincing earlier statistics from abroad, or to the work of Glueck in tracing the influences of lives of characters in Sing Sing (New York state penitentiary), or to recent studies of the later life of youthful offenders in Chicago, seen at the Juvenile Psycopathic Institute, it stands out clearly that criminal tendencies and careers begin, with astonishing frequency, in childhood and adolescence.

"The Juvenile Court, which aims to form a corrective and at the same time protective influence on the child in his formative and most impressionable years, through its operation undoubtedly has saved American society from hundreds of potential criminals who have thus been turned into good citizens.

Judge Wu to Study American Juvenile Court System

"Naturally in such a court a specialized probation officer is needed. It should be a woman, as both girls and boys can be satisfactory cared for by her easier than a man. This kind of Court can be a great conservative force in preserving family life and maintaining family responsibility. The letter and the spirit of the juvenile law is to save, to redeem and to protect every delinquent child for the benefit of himself, society and the state. After 20 years, this exalted conception of a great code of special law, the greatest as one Juvenile Court Judge has said, that ever has been enacted by any civilized people since the Magna Carta was wrung from King John by the English, has not yet been realized in its fullness."

Mrs. Dougherty, was asked what steps have been taken toward the establishment of a Juvenile Court in China.

"It is provided for," she said, "in the new judicial code being promulgated by the Judicial Yuan of the National Government. Although it was not planned to establish it at once, through the aid of the China Society of America, and the China Child Welfare of New York, it is possible that it may being to function very soon. It probably will be located at Nanking. Judge Wu, who recently resigned from the Provisional Court in order to accept a fellowship at Harvard, will make a special study of the Juvenile Court in America, and its relations to the community. In Chicago and Boston he will find excellent examples of its splendid work; in every state he will note benefits which its operation has brought about."

It is the belief of the welfare workers in America interested in China, that only through the full cooperation of the law enforcing body can the maximum efficiency of child health work be maintained. "Why," asks Mrs. Dougherty, "waste time and effort and money on a child who may be broken by the stupidity of iron-bound laws and astigmatized judges?"

Further mention of the possible establishment of a Juvenile Court at Nanking caused this zealous advocate of Children's Rights to launch into a discussion of her third ambition for the China child welfare program: the opening of a model health center in the capital. The American society cooperating with the China Association of which Dr. Kung is chairman, had requested Mrs. Dougherty to secure land for a building and ground to be used in this work, to be located either at Shanghai or Nanking.

The Nanking Health Center

"I made up my mind," she confided to the writer, "before I arrived in China, that the center should be in Nanking. It is there, naturally, that it will do the greatest good. All the leaders of the nation are congregated there to witness the benefits that it can produce. And if it is established at the capital, I am sure the enthusiasm of the Chinese public, as well as the important cooperation of the government, can be more easily secured."

"But" this dubious one had the face to persist, "where, how and from whom will you get the land?" Like all social workers—those who are successful, at any rate—Mrs. Dougherty has mastered the art of winning sympathy and support, of making strong men open their pocketbooks as well as their hearts, of turning hard-hearted officials into the putty of the people that they should be. Perhaps it is her experience at Washington, where she has lived for so many years, that makes her specially proficient in this task that to most of us appears formidable. At any rate, your informant believed her when she told him (with an irresistibte soft look in her eyes that made this susceptible person wish he were a few years younger so that he might benefit from some of the welfare work which her effort is helping to make function) that "the site for the building already has been secured. But she says she will not announce her success to her co-workers in New York until she has the promise "in writing." It is a sure wager that she'll have it before long.

Mrs. Dougherty has been in Shanghai only a little more than a month, and yet she already has managed to inject some of her own enthusiasm into fertile minds, and has secured the earnest of twenty or more energetic young Chinese women to help carry on the work of the Little Mothers Leagues of China. In a talk she recently made before the Ginling (Nanking University) Alumnae Association of Shanghai, a resolution was passed fully to support this effort of the National China Child Welfare Association. The "Thirty Lessons in Child Hygiene" is now being translated into Chinese and the Ginling Alumnae will be responsible for introducing the teaching of them into the curriculum of the schools, civic associations and hospitals in which they are interested. Deplorers of the "worthlessness of the Modern Chinese Girl" may find an answer to their pessimistic lament, upon scanning the names and occupations of these alumnae who have volunteered to undertake this work. They include:

The Misses Peng-ya Sui and N. S. Mei, teachers at Bridgeman High School; Misses Lei Kwei-tsung, Chen Yui-ying, Tseng Ying-mei and Deng Yui-tan, medical students at the Margaret Williamson Hospital; Misses Chang Pei-tsung, Tseng Tao, Chen Hwei, Tsai Kwei and Tien S. Pao, Y.W.C.A. secretaries; Miss Wu Sing-ying, Principal of the Tsing Teh-High School; Miss Seng Wen-yin teacher at the same school; Miss Kiang Sui, teacher at Chinan College, Misses Lee Kwei-tong and Lui Mei-lee, Editors of the Christian Literature Society; Miss Yen Lien-yuing, teacher at the McTyeire High School, Dr. G. T. Liu, Physician at Concord Hospital; Miss Tsang Wei-teh- Social Worker at the Moore Memorial Church; Mrs. Shen Lu Zing An. Dr. Tseng, Resident Physician at the Shanghai Orthopedic Hospital and Mrs. New.

Praise for Ministry of Health

"The generosity with which these splendid young women reponded to our appeal," Mrs. Dougherty believes, "is indicative of the new spirit with which people of China are beginning to cooperate with the social welfare efforts being made by the National Government." Mrs. Dougherty was agreeably pleased at the progress that has been made in this direction. Before the death of her husband, the late Cap. John Allan Dougherty of the U. S. Navy, she was a long resident in China, spending most of her time in Peiping, where she had a permanent residence. She

In the United States Court for China

GERTRUDE GUTKE, Plaintiff.
vs
CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, Defendants.

Cause No. 3236
Civil No. 1419
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27, 1929.
JAMES M. HOWES
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorney on the 27th day of November 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court", and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929 GERTRUDE GUTKE, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November 1929 ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 14th day of November 1929, the last day of publication of this ORDER otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China,
November 27, 1929.

has travelled extensively and knows the memory of Imperial China, as well as experiences in this country during its infant years as a republic. "My affection for this—my adopted country—has never wavered," she admitted. "I cannot remain in America for long, without becoming a little homesick for China, and the thought of the suffering and misery of some of its lovable people first sent me into this division of the child welfare work in America." Mrs. Dougherty commented on the growing consciousness of the necessity for public health education, under the National Government.

Children of Adversity—famine victims from the Northwest—who have been cared for by the N.C.W.A.

"The establishment of the Ministry of Health is an important step, for which the Nanking group deserves congratulations," she says. "I was absorbed with its first report and the record of its accomplishments. In it is covered the vital life saving statistics, the establishment of the first National School of Midwifery, Schools of Demonstration for Health (both rural and urban) the registration of doctors and nurses and midwives, the visit of Dr. Rajchman and Dr. Boudreau, directors of the Health Organization of the League of Nations—and lastly the establishment of a National Child Welfare Demonstration, of which I am the fortunate one to try to work out its phases."

Mrs. Dougherty had not yet said much about the philanthropists of the American organization which has made possible her own effort: she spoke instead of the things that the National Child Welfare Association (the Chinese organization) has done; of the good it can do in years to come. One naturally was interested in those most responsible for the aid from the New York society, and in its greatest beneficiaries.

"Oh, they don't wish publicity," the welfare expert replied to a question in this direcion. "They would prefer you to use your space for creating an urge to support the Chinese in accomplishing the purpose of the work." But when the writer insisted, she named Mr. and Mrs. Owen Roberts. Mr. Roberts is honorary president of the China Society of America, as well as active head of the China Child Welfare, Inc., besides being one of the important donors to the organization's working funds. A profound student of Orientalia, Mr. Roberts possesses the finest collection of Chinese art in America. He has been mentioned many times as a candidate for the office of Minister to China, and it is only through obscure political machinations that he has been deprived of the honor. He and

Mrs. Roberts are frequent visitors to Peiping, where they have a home near the once Forbidden City. China has few friends who have devoted such sincere effort to create good will for her across the Pacific.

"The organization which Mr. Roberts heads," explained Mrs. Dougherty, "will be responsible for the money and maintanence of the demonstration child health center. There will be a group of buildings, as many as necessary, for its administration. Additional funds needed as time goes on, will be secured by popular subscription in America."

This is where the story should end. But after the author mentally had put a *** (which means "finis" to the printer) at the conclusion of the above sentence, and was walking away from Mrs. Dougherty's modest small corner of the N.C.W.A. offices in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, he was called back.

"Please," said the enterprising and charming Mrs. Dougherty, "don't forget to mention the Health Exhibit which is being held next month." As suggested before, Mrs. Dougherty is one of those people whose requests you nod to with a smile. Besides, this is an obliging person. So here are the details:

Child Health Exhibition

I. Objectives:
   1. To present the facts of the existing welfare homes, their accomplishments, aspirations, and needs.
   2. To explain the purposes and functions of the four departments of the National Child Welfare Association of China.
   3. To help advance the interest and knowledge of the public in Child care and training.

II. Time: Dec. 7th to 10th, 1929.
   Exhibits—8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
   Educational Programmes—4 to 6 p.m.
   Entertainments—7.30 to 9 p.m.
   Child Health Day—Dec. 7th, 1929.
   Child Welfare Home Day—Sunday, Dec. 8th, 1929.
   Child Protection Day—Monday, Dec. 9th, 1929.
   Happy Children's Day—Dec. 10th, 1929.
   (or Children's International Day).

III. Place: Arrangements have been made to use the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. for exhibits, conferences, and platform programmes.

IV. Contents:
   1. Exhibits—Welfare Homes
      Societies doing welfare work
      Health Organizations
      Government organizations promoting health
      Home Training Equipment
      Commercial goods for children:
         a. foods
         b. toys
         c. clothing
         d. educational materials
   2. Playlets—Students
   3. Demonstrations—
   4. Concerts—
   5. Health clinics and examinations
   6. Addresses by nationally prominent men & women
   7. Movies, etc.
   8. Newspaper Publicity
   9. Distribution of pamphlets
   10. Drawings and other illustrated pictures
   11. Special "Child Welfare" Magazine
   12. Bulletins for each of the four days
   13. Street parade
   14. Child Welfare Statistics with charts & diagrams
   15. International children's programme.

Mrs. J. B. Powell Seriously Ill

J. B. Powell, special correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune*, who has been in North Manchuria for the past four months covering the Sino-Russian conflict, returned to Shanghai this week, his return being due to the serious illness of Mrs. Powell who was operated on in St. Louis, Mo., a week ago and whose condition is so serious as to necessitate Mr. Powell's early return to the United States.

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* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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RUSSIANS CRASH INTO MANCHURIA

(*Continued from page 482*)

China Appeals to the League

In dispatches to Chinese Ministers abroad the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed them to impart to the governments of the signatory Powers to the following effect: "While China will abide by the stipulations of the anti-war pact, she is compelled to resist Soviet attacks in self-defence. The signatory Powers are requested to devise adequate measures to deal with Russia for breaking the provisions of the Kellogg Treaty, and meantime China is ready to bring the Sino-Soviet question before the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions specifically stated in the Covenant.

Both in Washington and in London the Soviet advance caused considerable stir. A *United Press* dispatch November 25, stated that the State Department was conducting another careful investigation into the subject with a view to taking any opportunity which might offer to intercede in the cause of peace. The dispatch added, however, that it was surmised in view of the rebuff administered by the Soviet government last July when Secretary Stimson proposed joint international action that the State Department would proceed with extreme caution in offering to "aid" a government which the United States had not accorded recognition. In the House of Commons, Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, stated that he had not yet had sufficient time to consider what action should be taken.

Simultaneously with the advance of Soviet troops eastward from Manchuria, Soviet military forces renewed their attacks westward from Suifenho (Pogranitchanaya) and occupied Mulin, which on frequent previous occasions had been the object of minor attacks.

New President for Shanghai Provisional Court

Dr. Showin Wetzen Hsu was installed in office Nov. 26 as President of the Shanghai Provisional Court by Hsu Mo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, representing the Kiangsu Provincial Government. Dr. Hsu took the following oath: "I solemnly swear that I will observe the will of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the principles of the Kuomintang; I will obey the orders of the Government; I will be loyal and energetic in carrying out my duties. I will not employ incompetent persons. I will not be corrupt in office." A large gathering of Chinese officials, jurists, businessmen and foreign representatives was present.

Dr. Hsu was born in Tunghsiang Hsien, Chekiang Province in 1881. In 1898 he entered Nanyang College and after his graduation he was sent by that college to America for further study. He arrived there in the spring of 1905 and joined the Hasting Law school of the University of California, and later studied in the University of Chicago. In order to specialize in political science and international law and diplomacy under Dr. Harding, Dr. Woodburn and Prof. Hershey, he entered Indiana University in the fall of 1908 and he received a law degree there the following year. Dr. Hsu was recalled in 1909 by the Ministry of Communications and was appointed as a legal adviser in the Councillor's department. In 1919 he was appointed acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Shansi province. Since 1920 he has been Chief Judge of the High Court of Justice of Shansi. In 1927 when the Shanghai Provisional Court was organized in place of the old Shanghai International Mixed Court, Dr. Hsu became its first President.

Chinese Air-Mail to Europe

The China National Aviation Corporation of the National Government will shortly sign a contract with the Lufthansa interests, of Germany, in connection with the inauguration of a Sino-European air mail, passenger, and freight service. It is learned that the Siberian route will be taken and German airplanes, as property of the Chinese Corporation, will be used. Herr Schmist, representative of the German firm, is now in Nanking and the proposed contract is expected to be signed by him and Minister Sun Fo very soon.

Developing Greater Shanghai

New wharves and godowns to provide additional shipping facilities in Shanghai will be built in the district between Yangtzepoo and Woosung, center of the proposed Greater Shanghai city, according to plans formulated by the Harbor Bureau of the Special Municipality of Shanghai. An extension of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to the new center will also be constructed, so as to facilitate transportation of cargo directly from steamers to railway wagons.

Who's Who in China

Leonard S. Hsu

Leonard S. Hsu or Hsu Shih-lien was born in Siangtan Hunan on June 16, 1901. He attended both public and private schools in his native province, and between 1915 and 1918 made a special study of Confucian Classics under Hsien Wei-yu, a noted Hunanese philosopher and writer, and the late Hon. Liu Jen-hsi, a Confucian scholar and formerly governor of Hunan. He went to the United States in 1918 where he studied sociology and political science, receiving a B. A. degree from Leland Stanford in 1920, M. A. degree, with high distinction in 1922, and Ph. D. degree, with highest distinction, in 1923, from the State University of Iowa. He was assistant in the State Historical Society of Iowa in 1921-22, Lecturing Fellow in Political Science at the University of Iowa 1922-1924, Lecturer in Sociology and Political Science at the Wuchang Provincial College of Arts and Wuchang National Normal University, January to June, 1924. He was appointed Dean of Studies of Wuchang Provincial College of Arts, but he declined the offer in order to join the faculty of Yenching University. He has been chairman of the Department of Sociology and Social Work there since 1926 and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences since 1928. In 1927 he served on the Commission of Labor Arbitration and as Senior Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government; and in 1929 he has been asked to serve on the Commission of Industrial Projects in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and on the Commission of Standardization of Scientific Terms in the Ministry of Education. At various times from 1924 to 1929 he has been lecturer in sociology at the National Normal University at Peiping, as well as at Peiping National University and Tsing Hua University. He is author of the following books:

Political Philosophy of Confucianism (London); *Culture and Politics*; *Discussion on Some Social Issues*; *Discussion on Education and Social Ideals*; *Sociology Bibliography* (all published in Peiping); *Chinese Population Problems* (Shanghai); and *Political Principles of Sun Yat-sen* (at press in the United States). He has been editor of the *Chinese Journal of Sociology*, 1925-1926, *Truth and Life* 1925-1929, *The Peoples' Tribune* 1925 and the *Sociological World* since 1927.

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Reception to Minister MacMurray in Shanghai

John V. MacMurray, retiring United States Minister to China and Mrs. MacMurray were guests of the local American Community at the Majestic Hotel at dinner and dance on November 27, some 300 being present at the function. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General for the United States in Shanghai make the opening speech Dr. Hawks-Pott spoke on the work of the retiring minister. Mr. MacMurray in replying said that he was present in all humility and, in his simplicity, had to confess that he had never faced a microphone before. He wished to voice, on behalf of his wife and himself, more than a formal appreciation. He felt a combined delight and oppression in leaving China. In leaving China he and his wife would not be turning their backs on this country, but would still realize that the Americans here belonged to a great family to which they would be proud to consider they still belonged

Thanksgiving Day in China

The American community in Shanghai and in all China celebrated Thanksgiving Day, on Thursday of this week, American firms generally closing for the holiday. A religious ceremony was held at the British Cathedral, the Thanksgiving sermon being preached by Rev. F. L. Hawks-Pott. Rev. C. E. Patton gave the invocation and Rev. A. C. S. Trivett delivered the Benediction. The American Women's Club, members of the American Volunteer Corps and detachments from the U. S. Navy and Marines took part in the ceremony.

Canton Bombing Plane Strikes Hospital

At Canton, a bombing plane on the morning of November 29, while returning from the front, accidentally dropped a hundred-pound bomb upon a Chinese-foreign hospital, partially demolishing the building and killing seven men and women outright, and injuring ten patients. The whole district felt the shock. The airplane had just returned from the West River and claimed to have made successful aerial attacks upon Kwangsi troops. It is stated that the Canton planes killed one huudred Kwangsi troops in the towns of Waitsay and Kwangling yesterday, and sank one Kwangsi troop vessel.

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Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
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Men and Events

A meeting of the scoutmasters and clubleaders was held n the Foreign Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, November 26.

Chiang Kai-shek returned to the Capital from the front on November 25 with Hsiung Shih-hwei.

Mrs. C. C. Newson has returned to Shanghai after spending the summer in California and Canada.

Cav. R. Rapex, Consular Judge for Italy, has arrived in Shanghai after having heard several cases in North China.

Walter Frear, ex-governor of Hawaii, is visiting Peiping. He is staying at Yenching University.

Eugene F. Gilmore, Vice-Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived in Shanghai on November 26 by the *President McKinley*.

John V. A. MacMurray, U. S. Minister to China, who recently resigned his post, arrived in Shanghai November 27.

Dr. Huang Yi-shou, a physician of Hangchow, and Miss Tong Yiu-cheng, a student of Nanyang Medical College, were married in Shanghai Nov. 24.

Leon H. Ellis, formerly a third secretary of the American Legation in Peiping, has been designated by the Department of State as a second secretary.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks (Mary Pickford) are due to arrive in Shanghai on the *Rajputana* on December 10. They will stay at the Majestic Hotel.

H. Franco and Theodore Macabers, two Filipino engineers, passed through Shanghai on their way to Manila after attending the engineering conference at Kyoto.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co. of Shanghai announced during the week that they have taken over the agency for the Studebaker, Erskine and Pierce-Arrow cars.

The inauguration of the Shanghai-Hankow Air Service under the auspices of Chiaotungpu, which was expected to take place on December 1, has been postponed.

W. W. Lockwood, former general secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., was heartily welcomed in a reception given in his honor November 27 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The proposed air line between Shanghai and Peiping will be inaugurated on the first of next January. Test flights will be made by pilots of the China Aviation Corporation early next month.

General Shih Yu-san, newly appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, arrived at Anking on November 24 from Pengpu, and immediately upon his arrival assumed the duties of his new office.

Miss Lynette Behney and Samuel Ying-fung, a Chinese student, have announced their engagement in America. They expect to come to China after their marriage.

Fu Pin-kwang, who went to Changkow for the investigation of the workers' strike situation on behalf of the Laborers' Rehabilitation Committee, was arrested by Japanese.

"The Status of Shanghai" was the title of a lecture given in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on November 26 at 9 p.m. by Dr. C.L. Hsia. Dr. Hsia's book of this title has already been widely appreciated by the Shanghai public.

The annual meeting of the National Committee of the Y W.C.A. of China began on November 21 and closed November 24. Chu Chang-ling has officially taken up his new post as Chief School Inspector of the Bureau of Education in Shanghai.

Hsu Kung-tien has submitted a petition to the Kiangsu provincial government, in which he complains that the punishment (dismissal) inflicted upon him for having fired a shot in the air in saving his son from the danger of being trampled is too severe.

A golf course has been laid out a few hundred yards from Yangtszepoo Point, opposite the Shanghai Baptist College, east of Woosung road. The new course is the property of the Riverview Golf Club and an automobile has been purchased for the service of members not possessing a Chinese license.

Malcolm MacDonald, son of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, left Shanghai on November 26 for Hongkong, en route to England. Mr. MacDonald, a member of the House of Commons, arrived here from Peiping, after visiting Japan, where he was a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tnesday, Nov. 19.—One division of the Yunnan forces is concentrated between Fuchan and Poseh preparatory to entering Kwangsi.—Meetings of the Sino-Japanese Commission for the adjustment of claims arising out of the losses by Japanese during the Nanking and Hankow incidents will be resumed shortly.—Notice of appeal against the judgment of the Kiangning District Court in the Kao Ying Opium case has been filed by counsel for the defense.—The draft of the third book of the new Civil Code has been submitted to the Legislative Yuan.—Cheng Tai, representative of Chang Hsueh-liang, has arrived in Tientsin from Shenyang en route to Nanking.—The 13th Route Army has been transferred from southern Shantung to southern Hopei to replace the 11th Route Army.—Rebel units under Chang Wei-hsi advanced against the government line on the 18th but were repulsed.—The fall of Linju on the 17th following the occupation of Tengfeng by government forces is reported by Chiang Kai-shek.—The Chinese Minister in Mexico has formally communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Mexican Government's decision to surrender extraterritoriality in China.—Members of the German Embassy at Moscow report that living conditions are tolerable and that no women or children are among the Chinese detained in Russian prisons.—Chiang Kai-shek and several staff members have left Chengchow for an inspection of government forces at the front.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.—Government forces are reported in control of all strategic points along the Hupeh-Shensi border.—A Health Committee is to be organized by the Ministries of Public Health and Industry, Commerce and Labor.—Operation of through express train service from Pukow to Shenyang has been postponed.—Wang Ching-hui has cabled the Judicial Yuan of his immediate departure from Rome for China.—Chinese delegates for the negotiations regarding the Shanghai Provisional Court met informally at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.—The unit of military police under Wu Shih-yu is to be stationed temporarily in Shanghai.—The staff of the Provisional Headquarters of the 8th Route Army has returned to Canton from Wuchow.—Chang Hseuh-liang has appointed Tsao Tso-hua and Chang Hai-pang to resist attempts by Mongolian troops to cross the border.—Chinese defence forces are still holding their positions at Manchuli and Chalanor.—Liu Chen-hua reports that Yen Hsi-shan has mobilized the entire 3rd Group Army for dispatch to the front.—Two brigades of the Division under Chiang Kwagnting are being transferred from eastern Kwangtung to the North River region.—Shih Yiu-san arrived at Nanking from Pengpu yesterday.—Government troops have entered Loyang.—Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister to the Court of St. James, reports the presentation of his credentials to King George on the 19th inst.—Soviet troops have begun a severe attack on Meishan and the neighboring districts.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that the Soviets launched an offensive on Manchuli and Chalanor on the morning of the 17th inst.

Thursday, Nov. 21.—Military investigation bureaux are to be established in important cities by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters.—Staff members of the various Railway Administrations have been ordered to purchase bonds of the National Disbandment Loan.—Relics dating from the 14th and 10th centuries have been excavated on the site of the old Ming Palaces in Nanking.—The Kuominchun has withdrawn in both the Laohokow and Fencheng-Siangyang sectors.—Government forces have taken the districts of Tzeyu and Pingteng and Yiyang, Tsanchiatien and Yenshih on the Lunghai Railway.—Notices, proclamations and other documents issued or kept by the Maritime Customs must be written in the Chinese language.—The Law of Things of the new Chinese Civil Code has been adopted by the Legislative Yuan.—Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Premier has been entertained in Nanking by C. T. Wang.—Chu Pei-teh and Tang Seng-chi have been appointed to the State Council in place of Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen.—Meishan has fallen to the Soviets.—The 3rd Group Army is advancing on the Kuominchun by three separate routes.—About 25,000 Kuominchun troops were taken captive by Government forces at Shihlipu.

Friday, Nov. 22.—Ho Chien reports the mobilization of four additional brigades of Hunan troops.—The Kuominchun has retreated from Nanchang to Paiho and from north of Yunyang to Kingtzekwan.—Chiang Kai-shek has turned his attention to administrative reform.—The Overseas Affairs

In the United States Court for China

TATSUMI K. COOK
Plaintiff,
vs
GEORGE F. COOK
Defendants

Cause No. 3232
Civil No. 1416
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
November 15, 1929
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorneys on 14th day of November 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of November 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within thejurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 14th day of November 1929, TATSUMIK F. COOK the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant GEORGE F. COOK, neither resides nor maintains office or regular place of business within the jurisdiciion of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past three years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 15th day of November 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 7th day of November 1929, the last day of publication of this ORDER otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China.
November 15, 1929.

AND what Miss or Mrs. *wouldn't* be thrilled with the gift of so handsome a set of world-famed writing equipment? Dainty, but capable pen; slim, but equally capable pencil. Both smart as the newest of jewellery. And both ready to show her the way to freer, smoother writing than she has ever known before.

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Committee has requested the State Council to protest against the institution of health examinations by the American consular authorities at Amoy.—The State Council has instructed that no commercial airplanes be allowed to fly within a five-mile radius of military posts along the Yangtsze.—Commandeering of railway cars and forceful transportation of military supplies by local military authorities has been prohibited by order of Chiang Kai-shek.—Staff members of Government organs under the Ministry of Finance must contribute to the relief fund for soldiers at the northwestern front.—Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying were taked to Soochow yesterday.—Another meeting of the Chinese Commissioners to the Conference concerning the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denied the report that the northeastern authorities have decided to negotiate independently with the U.S.S.R.—A part of the 2nd Route Army is now in occupation of Ghunhsien near Yungang.

Saturday, Nov. 23.—Ho Ying-ching has returned to Nanking from Chengchow.—Seven military airplanes belonging to the Canton Aviation Department are returning to Canton from Hankow.—Chang Hsueh-liang will grant promotion and monetary rewards to soldiers of the Defence Force for meritorious service.—Chow Lung-kwang has returned to Nanking and submitted to C. T. Wang a report on his conferences with the Manchurian authorities.—Official despatches from Hailar confirm reports of the fall of Manchuli and Chalanor to the Soviets.—The Ministry of Navy has decided on the construction of a new gunboat, the "Yat-sen", at the Kiangnan docks.—Five airplanes belonging to the Canton Aviation Department have returned from Honan and will be sent immediately to the North River region.—Two cavalry brigades for the defense of the Manchuria-Mongolia border have been organized by Chang Hsueh-liang.—Tang Seng-chi has been entrusted with the winding up of the campaign in Honan.—Ranking commanders of the Kwangtung forces have issued a manifesto denouncing Chang Fa-kuei.—Report of the occupation of Hsinan by Government troops is confirmed by telegraphic despatch.—The 9th Division under Chiang Ting-wen has passed Laohokow.—Chiang Kai-shek has left Hankow for Nanking.—Meishan has been retaken by the Chinese Defence Forces.

Sunday and Monday, Nov 24 and 25.—The southern route of the Shansi Army is advancing to Pingyang.—The 31st Battalion of the 6th Division has been embarked for garrison duty.—C. T. Wang denies the report from Moscow that Chinese troops have attacked the Soviet frontier.—The port of Amoy will be converted into a naval base for South China.—The Ministry of War has ordered over 1,000 suits of fur-lined coats from Kalgan for soldiers in North China.—Chiang Kai-shek has arrived in Nanking.—Five men accused of plotting to start disturbances on Nov. 28 have been arrested in Hankow.—Yeh Kai-hsin has been appointed Commander of the 52nd Division in succession to Wu Shang.—New wharves and godown are to be built between Woosung and Yangtzepoo, Shanghai.—$300,000 will be awarded to Nanking University for the best record made by a missionary institution in China during the past year.—A reduction 30 per cent in the salaries of Government officials in Manchuria has been effected.—Chang Shing-huai, Mil tary Governor of Harbin Special Area, has informed foreign consuls in Harbin that Chinese authorities will assume responsibility for the protection of foreign nationals in the city.—Soviet troops have broken through the lines near Meishan and are heading for Lienshuchen.—The cavalry corps of the 48th Division occupied Mienchih yesterday.—Fang-hsien, south of Yungyang, has been occupied by the 9th Division.

Anderson and Ferroggiaro Appointed General Motors Agents

Announcement was made during the week by General Motors that they had appointed P. M. Anderson and Louis E. Ferroggiaro, under the firm name of Anderson and Ferroggiaro, as their agents in Shanghai in succession to H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

Mr. Anderson was formerly assistant manager of the West Coast Life Insurance Co. and has had extensive executive and business experience.

Mr. Ferroggiaro was formerly associated with Mark L. Moody, Inc., and is one of the ablest motor service experts in the Far East. Both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ferroggiaro are popular members of the local American community.

General Motors is planning an intensive selling campaign for their Buick and Chevrolet cars in China.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, Nov. 19.—The National Government, which has been declining the participation of the Japanese delegation in the conference on reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court on the ground that the time-limit of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty has expired, has modified its attitude, acknowledging the participation of the Japanese delegates in the capacity of an "audience" deprived of a positive voice.

Nanking, Nov. 19.—Chen Tsi-tang has withdrawn his troops from Sanshui to Canton. Chiang Kai-shek has decided to dispatch to Canton the 8th Division under Chu Shao-liang.

Nanking, Nov. 19.—Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai has interviewed C. T. Wang about the investigation by the Sino-Japanese Indemnity Commission on the Nanking Affair which has reached a deadlock.

Hankow, Nov. 20.—Minister of Finance T. V. Soong arrived here on Tuesday afternoon and immediately proceeded to the front to see Chiang Kai-shek. Minister Soong brought with him a big sum of money for distribution to the soldiers in the port.

Hongkong, Nov. 20.—Military authorities in Canton have ordered Tsai Ting-kai and Shang Han-ping to defend the West River centering around Wuchow.

Mukden, Nov. 20.—Mitsugu Sengoku, new President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, arrived in Mukden this afternoon.

Tsingtao, Nov. 20.—Over 20 persons including 4 Japanese were injured shortly before noon today at the Sufangchen factories of the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Mills, where a serious strike is still going on.

Tokyo, Nov. 21.—Mr. Saburi placed to-day opinions of the Chinese authorities regarding the revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty before Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara, Mr. Yoshida, etc.

Hankow, Nov. 22.—In view of the situation in Kwangtung, Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the 3rd and 8th Divisions of the 6th Route Army to proceed to Kwangtung. The Nationalist Flying Corps under Chang Huichang has also been asked to the Kwangtung front.

Hankow, Nov. 23.—General Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by his staff, left here for Nanking this afternoon on board the warship *Yungsui*.

Peiping, Nov. 23.—The Nanking Government has given permission to the Mukden authorities to negotiate with Soviet Russia independently. Tsai Yun-sheng representative of the Mukden authorities has begun negotiations with M. Merinikov by telegraph.

Harbin, Nov. 23.—12 Soviet aeroplanes bombed Hailar this morning.

Tsiangtao, Nov. 23.—The contract regarding the dispute of the workers in the Japanese Cotton Mills here has been signed by the Chinese and Japanese authorities and the resumption of operations in the factories will be started on November 26.

Nanking, Nov. 24.—General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered 18 steamers to be ready to transport troops to the South in view of the serious situation there and Ho Ying-chin will be sent to Canton as Commander-in-Chief.

Harbin, Nov. 24.—According to report received here, Hailar fell into the hands of the Soviet troops at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

Nanking, Nov. 25.—General Chiang Kai-shek arrived here this morning at 8:30 from Hankow.

Hongkong, Nov. 25.—According to a message reaching here, the Kiangsi troops, which entered Wuchow on Sunday, have advanced eastward and have already reached Tehsing, General Huang Shao-hsiung commanding the operations at Tucheng. Bandits have become active owing to the general disturbance.

Tokyo, Nov. 25.—C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the National Government, has telegraphically requested Comrade Karakhan to reopen the Sino-Russian parley, according to a message received in reliable circles.

Nanking, Nov. 25.—Ho Ying-chin will be sent to Canton to command the troops there. Another report states that Chang Fa-kuei is now stationed at Pinglo and his main forces are at Yungming.

Changchun, Nov. 25.—Banks in Harbin are removing their valuable documents and cash to this city.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Septemper	6,	and	13,	of	1919		
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4	
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11	
April	18	1925	„	32	„	7	
May	9	1925	„	32	„	10	
May	30	1925	„	32	„	13	
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3	
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2	
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8	
February	13	1926	„	35	„	11	
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11	
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4	
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7	
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10	
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2	
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12	
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13	
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5	
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6	
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7	
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8	
October	29	1927	National Movement and Shrnghai Question $ 1.00				
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1	

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Nov 28	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	225	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99	6.07
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	85¾	5.53
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	81	8.25
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106	6.53
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	77½	7.95
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	84	4.76
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1, 2000	72¼	6.90
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94	5.55
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	90	6.78
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	77	8.53
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	89¼	6.79
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	53	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	104⅛	5.51
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	101½	5.39
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1, 1958	36½	6.56
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	110⅜	6.09
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106¼	6.41
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	78	7.91
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	86	8.33
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	89⅞	7.01
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	81⅞	7.47
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95¼	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	103	6.26
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	82	8.13
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	90	6.77
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	89½	6.30
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102	5.84
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	92	7.52
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	79½	7.76
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	101⅜	5.91
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	90	5.67
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	79	7.71
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	81	7.76
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	89½	7.61
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	88	7.65
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	88¼	7.02
United Kingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	103½	4.90
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	83	7.52
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	78⅝	7.62
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	76½	7.84
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	31	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	89½	6.70
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock	52⅛	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd Stock	83	4.82
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	42	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	40⅝	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	76	9.21
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	39¼	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	33⅜	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	162⅛	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	64	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	35⅛	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	82¼	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	65	4.62
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	40	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1, 1949	104⅞	5.13
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock	97	per unit
General Electric Company		Common Stock	215½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 27th November, 1929.

Silver:—On the 21st inst., prices came in as 22 1/16d. for Spot and 22 1/8d. for 2 months forward delivery, rose 1/16d. next day, and a further 1/16d. on the 23rd inst. On the 25th. declined 1/16d., and again 1/16d. on the 26th inst. This morning no change has taken place and rates remain 22 1/16d. and 22 1/8d. respectively.

In New York the rate of 49 7/8 remained unchanged from the 21st to the 25th inst., when it became 49 3/4, and closes today at 49 5/8.

China is reported as having both bought and sold small amounts during the week, and the market very quiet.

Exchange:—The official rate of 2/2 1/2d. for T/T on London has again remained unchanged this week. Our market has been influenced to some extent by Chinese speculative sales, and merchant business remains at low ebb. The expected announcement of the lifting of the embargo on Gold in Japan has been made and the date of same declared for the 11th January.

Rates at the commencement of the week were 2/1 for T/T London and 54 3/8 for G. Dollars on New York, the Yen quoted at 89 1/8, and Yen cross rate 49: the Gold Bar moving around 427 and 426.

With fractional variations hardly worth recording in detail, the market remaining practically featureless we would add that export paper has been placed at 2/3 3/8 for December, and quote at closing, on a slightly easy market at noon T/T on London 2/2 15/16, T/T on New York 54 7/8, Yen 89 1/8, Gold Bar 430.90.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

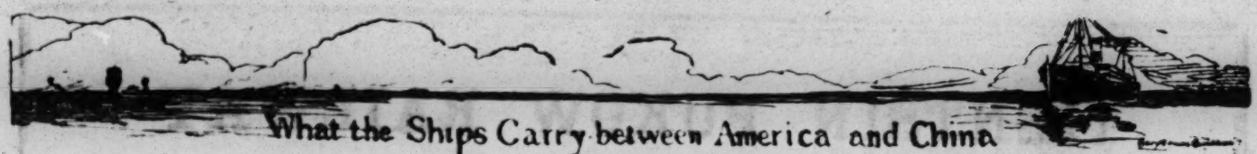
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 92,050,000 an increase of Tls. 1,860,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 136,530,000 a decrease of $ 1,550,000

Estimated value Tls. 190,317,000 as against Tls. 128,129,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday November 14th	Friday November 15th	Saturday November 16th	Monday November 18th	Tuesday November 19th	Wed., November 20th
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	2/2.567	2/2 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/2 1/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	148.586	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148
T/T France	1,372.692	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y.	53.851	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Demand		53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
T/T Hamburg R. M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	81.048	80¾ nom	80	79 nom	78 nom.	78 nom.	78
T/T Japan	88.755	91¼	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90¼
T/T Batavia	131.836	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits	105.493	105	105	105	105	105	105
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/4 317	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/4 630	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16
	1,457.692	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	57.067	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 21st	Nov. 22nd	Nov. 23rd	Nov. 25th	Nov. 26th	Nov. 27th
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	22 11/16	22¾	22 13/16	22¾	22 11/16	22 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.49⅞	G.$.49⅞	G.$.49⅞	G.$.49¾	G.$.49⅝	G.$.49⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 428.80	Tls. 425.40	Tls 426.90	Tls. 427.30	Tls. 428.30	Tls. 429.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.225	72.275	72.35	72.2625	72.3125	72.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	3%	2½%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.86
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.87 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
,, 4 ,,	4 15/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8½
,, 6 ,,	4 15/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.61 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, October 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

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Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 5 Pls.	5.05
White, S'hai	Bls. 310 ,,	306.59
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 25 ,,	24.65
,, T'tao, etc.	Bls. 154 ,,	152.70
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 85 Pls.	85.06
Stlk, Waste, Refuse:		
Dairen, etc.	Bls. 32 ,,	104.08
Silk Piece Goods	,,	5.89
Silk Pongees Shantung	,,	48.40
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	42.66
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	518
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	46
Brassware	,,	29
Bristles, Assorted	,,	141
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	30
Hair, Human	,,	50
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	2,625
Wool Sheep's	,,	2,132
Handkerchiefs, Cotton and Linin	Doz.	6,395
Skins, Dog, Dressed	Pcs	509
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	5,800
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	10,640
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	19,230
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	24,800
Hats, Hemp	,,	1,800

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Oct. 21.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'way Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Treasure:

Silver Bars ..... Hk. Tls. 254,470

TAIPING, October 26.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 25 Pls.	24.86
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	Bls. 80 ,,	79.33
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 73 ,,	236.17
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,454
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	63
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	31
Tea, Scentled, Foochow	,,	9
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	26
Bristles, Assorted	,,	27
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	160
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	852
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	381
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	5,880
Hides, Buffalo	,,	285
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	Pcs.	19,600

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, October 29.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai	Bls. 32 Pls	99.00
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 30 ,,	98.73
Chefoo	Bls. 30 ,,	102.26
Antimony, Regulus	,,	336
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
Books, Printed	,,	17
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	117
Hides, Buffalo	,,	397
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	59
Peas, White	,,	749
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Soapstone Ornaments	,,	84
Wool Sheep's	,,	1,276
Hats, Hemp	Pcs	2,400
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	7,400

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Weak November 27. Business Done 2,634,010 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Nov. 25	Tues. Nov. 26
56½	18	Alleghany Corporation	24⅛	*Disc.
354¼	198	Allied Chemical & Dye	249	241
110	24⅜	Allied Power & Light	38	37
184½	86	American Can	115½	110½
31¾	22	American Comm'wlth Power "A"	23⅞	*Disc.
114⅝	64	American Rolling Mill	81	79
138	62⅞	American Smelting	71¼	70
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	223	219
235	100	American Tobacco "B"	202	197¼
199	51¾	American Waterworks	83½	77½
140	70½	Anaconda Copper	78	75
77⅞	34	Atlantic Refining	41¾	40⅝
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	116⅝
140¾	79¼	Bethlehem Steel	91	88
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	35⅞	34⅜
265⅞	190¼	Canadian Pacific Railway	Unq	200¾
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	60	59¼
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	88	87⅛
135	27	Chrysler	33	32½
140	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	72½	68⅛
88¾	18¾	Columbia Gramaphone	25½	25¾
183¼	80½	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	99⅝	97
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	26⅞	25⅜
122⅞	75⅞	Corn Products	91	86¾
82¼	21⅝	Coty, Inc.	29½	28
30⅛	8⅛	Curtiss Wright, Com	8¼	8⅛
69⅛	25	Davison Chemical	29⅞	28
126⅛	70½	Drug, Inc.	78½	*Disc.
20½	7	Dry Docks	7⅛	7½
231	90	DuPont de Nemours	113⅛	111
264¾	153	Eastman Kodak	181½	174¾
189	51¼	Electric Bond & Share	78⅞	73⅜
93½	42¼	Erie Railway	55½	54½
403	173	General Electric	220	208¼
81¾	40	General Food	51	50½
91¾	36⅛	General Motors	39⅞	39⅞
126½	70	General Railway Signal	88½	86½
82	32¾	Gold Dust	41⅜	40
105¾	42	Goodrich Rubber	46	45¼
154½	63	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	68	66⅞
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	54⅛	52
122¼	86½	Great Northern Certificate	97½	97
82⅜	28½	Haygart	Unq	34½
102¾	50	International Cement	60	62
103½	11	International Combustion	13	11¾
142	65⅞	International Harvester	84	79⅜
72¾	26	International Nickel (Com)	30¼	29⅛
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	49½	49½
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com	5⅜	Unq
149¼	53½	International Tel. & Tel.	72	68½
242¾	93½	Johns Manville	120⅞	114⅛
104⅞	50½	Kennecott Copper	59	57
157¼	83	Lambert Co.	103	98¼
102¼	83	Lehigh Valley	70⅛	68⅞
105¾	81⅛	Liggett & Myers, "B"	90⅛	89
114¾	58¾	Mack Trucks	71¼	*Disc.
24	12	Madison Square Garden	13	13
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	69½	69¼
156¾	49⅞	Montgomery Ward	58¼	55½
62⅞	25	Nevada Consolidated Copper	29⅛	29¼
256½	160	New York Central	178	175
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	92⅜	90⅛
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	75	72¾
32½	13½	Packard Motor Car	15⅝	15
75	40	Paramount Famous Lasky	50	49
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	Unq	83⅞
30	16	Penroad Corporation	16¼	15⅛
47	26½	Phillips Petroleum	39	*Disc.
137½	—	Public Service of New Jersey	80	77½
114¾	28¾	Radio Corporation	35	33⅛
58½	32	Raybestos	Unq	34½
147¾	108½	Reading Railway	122	119
66	41½	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	46½	45¼
143½	97	Rock Island Railway	118	118⅜
181	81⅜	Sears Roebuck	98	93½
31¾	20	Shell Union	24½	23¼
188	60	Simmons Co.	82¼	79
93¼	47	Southern California Edison	56⅞	56
157½	106	Southern Pacific Railway	120	118
245¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	109	106¾
83	48	Standard Oil of New Jersey	64½	63⅜
48⅛	32	Standard Oil of New York	35⅛	35⅛
71⅞	50½	Texas Corporation	56⅜	55⅛
85¼	42⅞	Texas Gulf Sulphur	56⅜	55¼
132⅝	61¼	Timken Roller Bearing	75	71¾
67⅜	32	Trans America	44¼	43¾
140	60¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	79¼	76
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	224¾	220
162	31⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	44⅜	40½
243⅝	97	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	140¼	*Disc.
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	17	16¾
119½	52⅞	U. S. Realty & Improvement	69¼	65¼
261½	151½	United States Steel	167⅝	163¼
133¾	88	Vacuum Oil	97¾	*Disc.
116½	40	Vanadium	51¾	50⅛
42⅞	16	Warner-Quinlan (Com)	45¼	22⅝
292⅝	105	Westinghouse E & M. (Com)	137¼	130
		Call Money	Unq	4½%

* Quotations on these discontinued from our list.

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	Time		Station	Time		
	Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
Wed. and/or Sat.	18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
"	13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	"
"	9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	"
"	5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	"
Tues. and/or Fri.		7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
"	17.11		Chengchow		8.20	"
"	14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	"
"		6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		"
"	5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	"
Mon. and/or Thurs.	23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
Mon. and/or Thurs.		17.30	Pukow	10.49		"

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	—		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	—	—	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

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